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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 4. THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Reinforcements Enable Gen. French to Command the Colesberg Bridge and Outflank Enemy.

ACTIVITY ON THE TUGELA

Late Advices from Ladysmith Tell of Renewed Efforts of Boers to Shell Town Into Surrender.

VIEW OF EDITORIAL LEADER

The London Times

LONDON.

THURSDAY (4 A. M.), JANUARY 4.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times prints the following dispatches from its special correspondents:

KAAUWPOORT (Tuesday)—Our artillery continued Monday afternoon shelling the enemy's strong position at Colesberg until sunset. We are still holding the hill commanding the Colesberg bridge and road. General French having turned the right flank of the enemy, and being reinforced with infantry today, we expect that Colesberg will soon be occupied by our troops. There was little firing on either side today and no official account of any casualties, which must be slight.

Activity on the Tugela.

FRERE (Wednesday)—Yesterday morning Thorneycroft's mounted infantry approached the Tugela east of Colenso and surprised a party of Boers watering their horses. The enemy replied with a hot fire, bringing to bear a Maxim-Nordenfeldt and another machine gun. Thorneycroft's mounted infantry then retired without loss.

Last night Thorneycroft's infantry, approaching Colenso, fired a volley with the naval guns, having previously marked the direction with a line of white stakes. They shelled the trenches half an hour. The Boers made no reply.

Several more Kaffirs, having deserted from the Boers on account of ill-treatment, swam the river and entered our camp. They repeat the statement of former Kaffir deserters that the Boers lost heavily from lyddite shells on Dec. 15. They do not estimate the number, but say our daily naval bombardment occasionally kills small numbers of Boers. The Boers are busy fortifying the drifts higher up the river, cutting miles of barbed wire fencing to lay in the river bed. They also say General Joubert has gone to Kimberley, which sounds improbable.

Ladysmith Bombarded Daily.

LADYSMITH (Monday)—The enemy ushered in the new year with a nocturnal bombardment. We hear firing in the direction of Colenso nearly every day. The enemy around us is restless. So far, all is well. Our greatest difficulty is the matter of medical appliances. The weather is fine and the river is falling.

Since Christmas the Boers have redoubled their energy. Their shell fire is practically continuous, except at night. One missile unfortunately burst near the mess tent of the Devonshire regiment, but otherwise our casualties are small. The Boers are alert, and constantly fire thousands of rounds of ammunition in the night at imaginary sorties. Sickness here is increasing, but all are confident.

Trade News at Odessa.

ODESSA (Tuesday)—The volunteer cruiser Noskva, with a large contingent of Cossacks on board, has left here for Vladivostok.

The Imperial commission appointed by the government to sit at St. Petersburg for the purpose of deciding the question of founding training schools for youths in connection with the mercantile marine, has decided to establish schools on the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian, and Azoff Seas, and also at Vladivostok.

According to the local press German makers of agricultural and other machinery are uneasy about the proposed exhibitions which it is stated English and American agricultural implement makers are likely to hold in the great centers like Moscow, Kieff, and Odessa during the present year. Acting under instructions of their own Minister of Trade and Manufactures, the German merchant guilds expressed a desire to take part in these intended exhibitions in order not only to retain their hold on the Russian market but to increase and if possible drive out the English and American rivals, who up to a few years ago held almost a monopoly.

Oppose Sale of Delagoa Bay.

ST. PETERSBURG (Tuesday)—Nearly all the principal Russian journals protest against the proposed sale or cession of Delagoa Bay to England as a breach of neutrality on the part of Portugal, in regard to which all other continental powers would be bound to interfere.

Cabinet Rumors in Vienna.

VIENNA (Wednesday)—There seems a fair chance for a new ministry succeeding the Wittek Cabinet at an early date. The post of Prime Minister will, it is understood, be tendered to Dr. Vonkorber, who was Minister of the Interior under the Clary administration and unquestionably one of its most capable members.

Sultan Is Anxious.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Tuesday)—The intensification of Mahommedan discontent terrifies the Sultan, who, an intimate counselor informs, has decided to convoke a special crown council to devise measures to render his régime less unpopular.

Peace Compact Is Signed.

ST. PETERSBURG (Tuesday)—Today's Journal announces that the acts of the peace conference at The Hague have been signed

(Continued on third page.)

SUMMARY OF

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL.

Mayor and Northwestern "L" attorneys agreed that road should have until May 31 to extend line to Montrose avenue and until Jan. 1, 1905, to reach city limits. Company forfeits $100,000.

Charles A. Tracy, confidential bookkeeper for F. P. Bailey & Co., missing since Dec. 10. His books are straight and his wife thinks he is dead.

Chief Kipley stirred up the Cottage Grove avenue police. Coney Island saloon will lose its license; Great American Woolen mills must go.

Clean water in the river as far south as Harrison street bridge followed the opening of the Drainage Canal.

By a party vote Council authorized employment of day labor in building the South Side intercepting sewer.

John Downey was called to the door of his house, 871 Thirty-first street, by Albert Polinski and fatally shot.

Friends of D. L. Moody wish to raise $3,000,000 memorial fund to maintain institutions he founded.

The Real Estate board will sue to prevent issue of city warrants where there is no appropriation.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers discussed "Tenement-Houses" before the Woman's club.

Proposal to turn Lincoln Park bridal path into speedway opposed by many.

Philander P. Pease run down by cable train and may be fatally hurt.

Northwestern University asks for $2,000,000 to improve institution.

University of Chicago adopted phonetic spelling for eleven words.

Philip Henrici is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

WASHINGTON.

Sulzer introduced in House resolution asking statement from Gage as to deposit of public funds in New York banks. Secretary favors investigation and is preparing information.

Foraker introduced bill in Senate giving Porto Rico a Governor and Cabinet appointed by President with appointive council and elected house of delegates.

American citizens have claims against Spain amounting to over $1,000,000.

Urgency deficiency bill will carry $55,000,000.

Cabinet dinner with seventy-two guests.

FOREIGN.

Suggested that Italy offer troops to garrison Gibraltar and Malta, relieving British troops for service in south Africa.

Lord George Hamilton and Ambassador Choate exchanged national compliments at opening of a library.

Grand Duke Constantine has translated "Hamlet" and will act part in St. Petersburg theater.

French Senate found Deroulede guilty of conspiracy with extenuating circumstances.

Steamer Borghese foundered off Cape Finisterre; twenty-two of the crew drowned.

Separate kiosk buildings will be erected at the Paris exposition for Cuba and Hawaii.

Novoe Vremya says Russian occupation of Port Arthur hampers domestic policy.

Editor of Ulk sent to jail for six months for disrespect to Catholic Church.

France follows Italy and Belgium and says 13 o'clock instead of 1 p. m.

Mahmud Pasha willing to return to Turkey under certain conditions.

Figaro favors increase of German fleet as a check to England.

Austria-Hungary may spend $100,000,000 on new armament.

French manufacturers want high duty on automobiles.

William Redmond seriously ill; influenza.

Plague spreading in New Caledonia.

French Nationalists gaining ground.

Kaiser may visit Paris exposition.

New Austrian ministry expected.

Deaths in London last year, 88,214.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Russian press protests against proposed cession of Delagoa Bay to England as breach of neutrality.

Ambassador Choate asked for explanation of seizures of American flour.

Gatacre repelled Boer advance on Cyphergat. Boers occupied Molteno.

French has reinforcements and expects to occupy Colesberg.

Ladysmith bombarded continuously since Christmas.

Dr. Lleyds called on Queen Wilhelmina.

Eight more militia regiments called out.

Czar said he would not interfere.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Navy opposes two grades of Vice Admiral. Friends want Miles made Lieutenant General; opposition in War department.

Filipino at Manila supposed to have bubonic plague. Otis to establish quarantine.

Foss is acting chairman of House Naval committee in Boutelle's absence.

Bill introduced to pay widow of Colonel Stotsenberg pension of $50 a month.

Fourteen soldiers declared insane as result of campaigning in Philippines.

Wood released forty persons wrongfully imprisoned in Cuban jails.

Colonel Richard Comba assigned to command of Fort Sheridan.

Yellow fever cost Havana 103 lives in 1899.

Porto Rico needs agricultural laws.

DOMESTIC.

Hawaii had five deaths from bubonic plague.

Isthmian canal commission sails on Saturday.

Minnie Seligman Cutting seeks divorce.

New York has searchlight fire engine.

Tiflis earthquake killed 600 persons.

Dr. Edward McGlynn seriously ill.

POLITICS.

If Judge Carter decides against one primary plan Chicago Republicans will ask that date of State convention be changed.

Carnegie said Republican attitude towards expansion would prevent his contributing to campaign fund.

Goebel and Beckham served Kentucky Legislature with notice of contest.

Hanna will not act as permanent chairman of National convention.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, Omaha and St. Louis, and Kansas City and Northern railroads will be combined.

Governor Roosevelt asks Legislature to make laws controlling trusts. Publicity is his remedy.

General Manager W. G. Collins of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad resigned.

Canada does not want trusts, and law against them will be made more stringent.

Receivers appointed for American section of Grand Trunk railway.

Eighteen Chicago laundries formed a $2,000,000 combination.

Austria coal miners struck, demanding 60 cents a day.

Prices of fleece-lined underwear to be advanced.

Increase in Hawaii sugar crop expected.

New York gas companies consolidated.

SPORTING.

Jeffries agreed to fight Corbett March 15. Sharkey two weeks later.

Marcusy won Vienna chess tourney

ASK CASH FOR A COLLEGE.

TRUSTEES OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY ISSUE APPEAL.

Address Long in Preparation Sent Out and Sums Mentioned Are a Surprise—Most of the Money Wanted for Teaching Corps, but, Much for New Buildings — Faculty and Trustees Will Make a Thorough Canvass at Once.

The Northwestern University Board of Trustees yesterday issued its formal appeal for financial aid to meet the growing needs of the institution. The appeal is addressed to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and to the general public. The amounts asked for are to improve the Evanston departments of the institution and the Wesley Hospital. The total is nearly $2,000,000.

The address is in connection with the plan of the Bishops of the Methodist Church to raise a general fund of $20,000,000 to celebrate the opening of the twentieth century, one-half of the fund to be used for education. The action of the Bishops and the coincidence of the semi-centennial celebration of Northwestern induced the trustees to issue the appeal. The amount to be raised is to be included in the general fund of the church.

The specified sums asked for are as follows:

To develop corps of instruction	$1,000,000
For natural science and museum buildings	200,000
For Garrett Biblical Institute	150,000
For gymnasium	100,000
For chapel	100,000
For dining halls	50,000
For Wesley Hospital	50,000

Urge Needs of Institution.

In the address the trustees state the needs of the institution, as follows:

"Our university is, we are aware, the strongest financially of all related to our denomination. Nevertheless, our buildings and our income are still inadequate to the needs of a great school. Compared with the equipment and resources of the remarkable State Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin, or with the renowned establishments of the East, or with the munificent projects of the Pacific coast, or with our nearest neighbor, the University of Chicago, our facilities and revenues are certainly not large. But our urgent needs are many.

"We have no gymnasium, we have no museum for natural sciehce and biology, and we have no auditorium large enough for us to assemble all of our students for prayer or for any notable occasion.

"The university has at present no funds with which to erect them. To do so it must either impair its endowment or reduce the number and the strength of its departments. The former course would be to abandon the policy which has converted the original endowment of $5,000 into the present respectable property of nearly $5,000,000. The latter course would place upon ourselves the stamp of inferiority and insufficiency. We can do neither. We have believed in men before buildings, and the names of our teachers have added luster to the church and to the history of American education."

Various Improvements Planned.

In addition to asking for nearly half a million for new buildings, the trustees have appealed for aid in building up the instruction corps and in enlarging the contents of the library.

Garrett Biblical Institute has received special mention. In this school the trustees are anxious to enlarge the library and erect a building for it, establish a department of sociology and three scholarships.

The proposed Wesley Memorial Hospital is not directly under the control of the Northwestern University, but is connected with it. The faculty of the medical school of the university will furnish the professional skill, and the deaconesses of the Chicago Training School will act as nurses. The hospital will aid the medical students greatly.

No mention is made of the medical, the law, the dental, or the pharmacy school. These are to be mentioned in separate reports and appeals in the near future.

Appeal Months in Preparation.

The work of preparing the appeal began when President Henry Wade Rogers called a special session of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts. Soon afterward a meeting of the trustees was held and a committee, with Oliver H. Horton chairman, was appointed to have the entire matter in charge. The other members of the committee were:

Henry Wade Rogers, Dr. Charles J. Little, Frank I. Crandon, Milton H. Wilson, Henry G. Jackson, William Deering, Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, James B. Hobbs, Amos A. Patten.

This committee has held several meetings of late, but all have been secret. The members have refused to discuss the matter at all, and until the report was issued no intimation of the amount to be asked for could be obtained.

In the appeal they make no restriction as to the manner of giving, and all wishes of donors will be respected. Much of the money is expected to be in the form of legacies and it is expected to be generally in small amounts.

Intend to Reach General Public.

Since its opening Northwestern has received, in addition to its original endowment, a sum aggregating $900,000, and of this amount $772,000 was contributed by six men. All of these were members of the Methodist Church. The general community has given but $128,000. A special effort will be made to reach this class.

The faculty and the trustees will act as a joint committee to do the work, and they will make as thorough a canvass as possible. Committees and subcommittees will be appointed and the territory will be divided into sections.

The first building to be erected is the new gymnasium. This already has been planned. It is to be placed on the lake shore, west of the Lunt Library and north of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Much of the $100,000 it will cost has been promised, and all that is needed is enough interest among the students to raise $3,000. When this has been done the trustees will give the rest. The trustees hope to have the entire amount asked for by the close of the coming scholastic year, June, 1901. At that time the semi-centennial will be held.

PRESIDENT HADLEY TELLS PLAN

Announces to Chicago Yale Association That He Hopes to Have $2,000,000 by 1901.

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale told the members of the Chicago Yale association last evening of the condition of Yale and the plans for the future development of the university. He announced that he expected the alumni throughout the country to raise $2,000,000 before the bi-centennial celebration in 1901 for the purposes of the celebration and for new buildings. He said the faculty planned to bring about progression in the college affairs so that the course of instruction would bring the university into better relationship with preparatory schools, and educate the students, not in the details of their professions, but in the larger things, so they will be able to be leaders among men.

It was the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Chicago Yale association. President Hadley was a member of Yale's class of '70, and his fellow-students turned out strong to do him honor.

The toastmaster, Frank H. Jones, was of the same class. Surrounding a round table, directly in front of President Hadley's place at the speakers' table, were other members of the class. They were:

Le Grand Smith, E. L. Ryerson, Rev. T. E. Sherman, T. H. Lindsley, George W. Smith, H. H. Butler, A. E. Walker, Miles G. Nixon, James L. Houghteling, Charles L. Barrett, Frank W. Gould, George M. Rogers.

Those seated at the speakers' table were:

Lloyd W. Bowers, Harry Higbee, F. H. Jones, S. Douglass Twining, J. G. K. McClure, George E. Vincent, Arthur T. Hadley, William R. Harper, J. N. Hyde, Gen. A. C. McClurg, A. A. Sprague, David R. Lyman, Leslie Lewis, E. Buckingham.

During the evening the disposition of the $1,000 scholarship fund subscribed by members of the Chicago Yale association for every year was announced. Only part of the amount will be used this winter, $600 being set apart for Morris and Norman Mason, sons of Edward G. Mason. The money is in the nature of a loan.

It was the largest gathering in the annals of the association. Every reference to President Hadley was cheered, and as he was introduced the 150 members present drank his health standing. President Hadley said:

"Yale always has been an institution devoted to the making of a body of men. The larger the university the greater the pressure is toward individualization, and the greater the need for a coherent body of sentiment lasting throughout the life of the graduates. I came here expecting to find loyalty, and have found it tenfold greater than I expected.

"In the field of athletics the year started with Yale as a novice. Those who have had charge have made her strong for the permanent usefulness of athletic sports as a factor for the development of American gentlemen. McBride and those who worked with him have done what Peters and his fellows did years ago. I do not know what the faculty will do, but I believe you will be as well satisfied with Wright and Chittenden as with McBride and Rogers. I believe that by the bicentennial we shall see a reform of the college course which shall bring the undergraduates into relation with one another. We will make Yale, not a number of separate departments, but one institution, for which we can live and die—in the province of God one of the great things in the development of America and all mankind."

John M. Harlan responded to the toast of "Princeton"; George E. Vincent spoke of "Yale Loyalty," Charles I. Sturgis of "Harvard," and Evans Woollen of "Yale Reminiscences."

The Chicago alumni already have appointed a committee to work on the problem of raising the $2,000,000 asked for. The members are: James L. Houghteling, '76; A. A. Sprague, '59; John V. Farwell Jr., '79; and Alfred Cowles, '80.

President Hadley leaves for St. Paul this morning.

WORKERS TO SHARE PROFITS.

Chicago and Rockford Hosiery Company Institutes Reforms in Plant at Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The managers of the Chicago and Rockford Hosiery company in this city announced today they had formed plans for the introduction of the profit sharing system in that plant. The factory has always been active in the fight for labor reforms.

This morning the company opened a cafe in connection with the factory, in which hot lunch will be served to all the employes at noon free of cost. The managers have also placed thirty bathrooms in the factory buildings and they will insist that each of the employes use this room for thirty minutes each week. This time is to be allowed them under full pay.

On next Monday evening the company will open a night school in one of the large rooms of the factory buildings. The faculty has been hired by the company, and as in the other cases instruction will be free of cost. Classes will be organized in reading, writing, arithmetic, and special teachers have been employed to teach mechanical drawing, engineering, and chemistry.

To complete the work for the laborers the company will erect opposite the factory a dormitory which will serve as a common residence for the four hundred young women employed. The dormitory will be of the most modern architecture and will contain receptions-rooms and a music and concert hall for the use of the girls.

Charles Cooper will have charge of the carrying out of the profit sharing schemes.

LOOK FOR MRS. O'CONNOR'S $400

Relatives of Woman Run Over and Fatally Hurt in Halsted Street Allege Robbery After Accident.

The police are looking for $300 or $400 which, it is believed by relatives, was stolen from Mrs. Alice O'Connor after she was run over and fatally hurt by a cab at O'Neill and Halsted streets on Monday evening. Her son and daughter insist that she had the money sewed in her skirt previous to the accident, but when she arrived at the County Hospital the nurses reported that only two cents was found in her possession.

Mrs. O'Connor was a widow, 69 years old, and lived with her son and daughter at 635 South Ashland avenue. She was not a believer in banks, but considered it safer to carry the money with her at all times.

Mrs. O'Connor was returning home at 6 o'clock, and in crossing Halsted street she was run over by a cab. She was unconscious when a dozen spectators picked her up. The police were soon on the scene, and Lieutenant Haines says there was no opportunity for anybody to rob the woman. She died on Tuesday.

CALLED TO DOOR AND KILLED.

John Downey, 871 Thirty-first Street, Shot by Albert Polinski, Who Claims Self-Defense.

Albert Polinski, a butcher, 2923 Farrell street, called at the house of John Downey, 871 Thirty-first street, and shot the latter in the stomach with a shotgun last night. Downey was taken to the County Hospital, where he died two hours later. He was 24 years old. Polinski was locked up at the Deering Street Police Station. Two weeks ago Downey is said to have stolen three geese from Polinski's house. Downey denied the charge. Polinski took a shotgun and went to Downey's house last evening. When Downey had been called to the door he received a charge of shot. Polinski fled. He was caught, and said he shot in self-defense.

PLEASANTRY ON EAST SHORE.

Michigan Humorists Begin to Miss Water Before Bottom of Canal Is Fairly Wet.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The receding of snow and ice from the east shore of Lake Michigan and the fall of water made many believe here today the opening of the drainage canal was affecting the level of the lake.

AGREE AS TO "L" TERMS.

MAYOR AND NORTHWESTERN ATTORNEYS DRAW UP SCHEDULE.

Road Must Complete Its Structure South of Montrose Avenue by May 31, 1900, and Extension to City Limits Must Be Finished by Jan. 1, 1905—Company Agrees to Forfeit the $100,000 Guarantee — Trains Do Not Run.

Mayor Harrison, on behalf of the city, and Clarence Knight and other attorneys, for the Northwestern "L," finally came to an agreement yesterday, which, if ratified by the City Council, will settle all the differences connected with the completion of that railroad. This agreement was presented to the Council last evening, but, on account of doubt as to securing the support of the necessary two-thirds of the Aldermen, it went over until next Monday evening for action. The terms of this agreement are:

The company agrees to forfeit to the city the $100,000 now on deposit to guarantee the completion of the road by Dec. 31, 1899.

The road is given until May 31, 1900, in which to complete its structure south of Montrose avenue and equip it with temporary stations.

It is given until Jan. 1, 1901, in which to erect its permanent stations.

It agrees to pay $1,000 annually toward the maintenance of the approaches to the Wells street bridge, as well as half of the cost of maintaining that bridge under the old franchise. It is allowed to rebuild this bridge at any time it desires, but must do so at its own cost.

The compensation clauses in the old franchise are renewed in this agreement.

The city is to be allowed to string electric wires under the railroad structure.

Not more than two tracks are to be allowed in the down-town section.

The road agrees to light all street crossings by Jan. 1, 1901, putting in seventy-eight arc lights for that purpose, and, if it hires these lights from the city, to pay $70 a year for maintenance.

No bridges are to be built connecting the railroad with adjoining buildings.

Return circuits for electricity are to be put in to guard against electrolysis.

No branch lines are to be built.

The extension from Wilson avenue north to the city limits is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1905, under a penalty of $25,000 a mile.

Special Order Next Monday.

The Mayor and the railway attorneys, together with the members of the subcommittee of the Railroad committee of the Council, which had the matter in charge, were in consultation all the afternoon and the early part of the evening, and finally came to the above agreement. The ordinance went over until next Monday evening, when it will be a special order.

The Taxpayers' association yesterday passed resolutions asking the Council to grant the necessary extension to the Northwestern "L."

At a meeting of residents of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards, held at Roscoe street and Lincoln avenue last evening, the action of the city in regard to the road was condemned, and resolutions in favor of allowing it to complete its structure were adopted. J. W. Turner presided and J. M. Becker acted as secretary.

Wheels Do Not Move.

Not a wheel turned on the road yesterday, although several attempts were made to start a train of two cars from the Lincoln avenue station shortly after noon. Anticipating such action, Captain Schuettler of the Sheffield Avenue Police Station was on hand with a detail of twenty men to see that the train did not move. Chief Engineer Sterne of the road made the first attempt to start the train, but was thwarted by the police. He then ordered Motorman Dufiore to set the train moving. The motorman made the attempt, but Police Sergeant Spangler had been stationed in the controller's box of the motor car and prevented the motorman from starting it. Captain Schuettler then placed a row of policemen two abreast along the track over which the train was to run. As it would have been necessary to run over the men in order to move the attempt was not made. However, the train crew remained upon the platform the entire afternoon, vainly awaiting a chance to slip out.

Ruling in Habeas Corpus Case.

Judge Gibbons will give his ruling this morning in the habeas corpus proceedings brought to test the right of the city to interfere with the operation of the road. All day the court listened to testimony regarding the condition of the structure, which the city declares is unsafe. Much of the evidence was from experts, and without exception the witnesses called by the city declared that the roadway was unsafe, while the witnesses called by the company maintained that there was no danger in the operation of trains as the company has been running them.

PHILANDER P. PEASE RUN DOWN.

Aged Broker Struck by a State Street Cable Train and May Be Fatally Injured.

Philander P. Pease, 70 years old, of the firm of Philander P. Pease & Co., was run down and seriously injured last night by a State street cable train. He was struck while crossing State street at Monroe, in haste to catch a North Side cable train to go to his residence at 1069 Evanston avenue. He was unconscious when picked up, and after being partly revived was taken to his residence. Then he became delirious, and physicians fear he may not recover. He did not see the cable train approaching from the north. The grip car struck him below the knees, throwing him against the front of the car. He then fell to the pavement, where he was caught and dragged several feet. He received a deep scalp wound and a cut under the eye. The doctors think the wound over the ear may be a skull fracture.

Mr. Pease has offices at 53 River street. He has been in the brokerage business in Chicago for many years.

TO LIBERATE ALL SPANIARDS.

Madrid Hears That Aguinaldo Will Grant Freedom to His Former Foes.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The Spanish Consul at Manila telegraphs to the foreign office that the steamer Uranus, from Panay, has arrived there, having on board the Bishop of Vega, 117 priests, 5 officers, and 115 civilians who had been restored to liberty. The Consul adds that Aguinaldo has promulgated a decree ordering the liberation of all spanish prisoners.

EXPLOSION FELT TWENTY MILES

Two Sleigh Loads of Powder Blown Up Near Eagle River, Mich., Killing Men and Horses.

Lake Linden, Mich., Jan. 3.—Last night buildings in this city were shaken by the explosion of several tons of powder twenty miles distant, near Eagle River.

Two sleigh loads of black powder, each containing many tons, had been in some unexplained manner exploded.

Two men, Joseph St. Louis and Joseph Pammerston, and four horses were killed.

The powder was the property of Richard Blight, proprietor of a fuse factory in Eagle River.

SET FREE FROM CUBAN JAILS.

General Wood Orders Release of Forty Men Wrongfully Imprisoned.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Today General Wood issued an order giving freedom to forty men in the Province of Santa Clara. Some of them had been detained without trial and others were suffering excessive punishment. All had been released ten months before by an order issued by General Hates, but they were immediately rearrested by orders from division headquarters on the ground that a department commander did not have the power to pardon.

Reports from other departments are daily expected, and it is believed that before the end of the month a large number will be released, especially in the Province of Havana. The cases of those who have been held for a long time in detention without trial will be the first to be investigated.

Council of Notables Adjourns.

The council of notables, as General Wood's convention of representative Cubans is called, held a morning session today at which General Wood was present, and then dissolved, many of the members having to catch tomorrow's boat for the eastern provinces.

Year's Yellow Fever Report.

The yellow fever report for 1899 shows 103 deaths in Havana, which means that eighty-three persons have died of the disease since General Ludlow's report was issued at the end of August last. During the month of December there were seventy new cases, of whom twenty-two died. On Jan. 1 of this year there were twenty-five cases under treatment. Today there are seventeen.

Approve of General Wood.

The people of Sancti Spiritus held a large public meeting today to express satisfaction at the appointment of General Wood as Governor of the island and at his selection of secretaries.

Bids for school furniture to the value of $500,000 will soon be invited.

Will Uphold General Jose Miro.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 3.—The news of the conference at Havana between Governor General Wood and the Cuban leaders, including General José Miro of this province, has provoked considerable excitement here. This evening the clubs and cafés are crowded with politicians, discussing the situation with more or less violence, and declaring their devotion to General Miro.

Discuss Franchise Issues.

The Americans and Europeans, especially the Spaniards, express great satisfaction at the attitude taken by General Wood in favor of restricting the franchise to intelligent and responsible citizens, and the wealthy Cubans share in this feeling. The violent Cuban partisans say a crisis is imminent which will decide whether Cuba is to be American or Cuban, but the possibility of any serious trouble is ridiculed by the American officials and by the foreigners.

MOODY STUDENT IS ARRESTED.

William Thompson Caught Leaving a Flat Building and Refuses to Explain His Presence There.

William Thompson, a student at the Moody Biblical Institute, was arrested by the Larrabee street police last night because he refused to tell why he entered the hallway of Miles McCarthy's flat at Wells and Division streets. The flat was robbed on Monday and Tuesday nights. Last night the people living in the lower flat heard a noise in the hall and saw Thompson on the stairs. He was asked what he was doing there, and when he refused to tell a policeman was called and he was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct. He was released on bonds signed by the Rev. Mr. Barr. Thompson lives at 305 Wells street.

WRECK AVERTED BY A GIRL.

Discovers a Burning Bridge and Runs Half a Mile in Time to Stop Train.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The presence of mind of a girl of the Borough of the Bronx averted what probably would have been a disastrous railroad wreck this evening. The young woman is Mabel Fields, the 18-year-old daughter of Tax Collector A. C. Fields of Westchester. Flames creeping up a bank on one side of the bridge, half a mile west of the Westchester station, attracted the attention of the girl, who found that the fire had communicated to the bridge and that the wooden supports on one end were burned away. A fast freight was due in a few minutes, and the girl ran half a mile back to the railroad station and notified the agent just in time to stop the train.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 4, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours: Fair and slightly warmer.

Sun rises at 7:29; sets at 4:41.

Moon sets at 8:25 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.
1 London Times' News and Views.
Money Asked for Northwestern.
Agreement as to "L" Road.
Plan of Laws for Porto Rico.
2 Gatacre Repels Boer Advance.
American Claim Is In.
Proceedings of the Council.
3 Finds Paul Deroulede Guilty.
New Bond with America.
For a Check on England.
Kaiser May Visit Paris.
Says Russia Is Wrong.
Italian Aid for Britain.
Plague Case in Manila.
4 General News of New York.
Roosevelt on Trusts.
Confidential Bookkeeper Missing.
5 New Turn in Naval Row.
Gage to Give Full Report.
Clear Water Follows Open Canal.
8 Hard Task for Jeffries.
10 University Adopts Spelling Reform.
12 Lectures on Tenement Houses.

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6	Editorial.	8	Railroads.
7	Literature.	8	Insurance.
7	Society.	8	Courts.
7	Fontenoy.	9	Commercial.
7	Short Story.		

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Southwark	
BREMEN	Stuttgart	
HONGKONG	Kinshin Mara	
LIVERPOOL	Dominion	
NEW YORK	Tauric	
NEW YORK		New York.
NEW YORK		F. Bismarck.
NEW YORK		Kensington.
QUEENSTOWN	Teutonic	
PLYMOUTH	Patricia	
SOUTHAMPTON	St. Paul	Trave

PLAN OF LAWS FOR PORTO RICO.

Senator Foraker Introduces Bill Which Is Intended to Form Basis of Code for New Possession.

GIVEN LOCAL CONGRESS.

President to Appoint Governor and Seven Heads of Departments to Act with Five Natives.

TARIFF LAWS TO BE APPLIED

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Foraker of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Porto Rico, introduced today an elaborate bill providing a general territorial system of government for that island.

While the measure will be referred to his committee and materially amended as occasion suggests, it is well understood it has the approval of the administration and of a majority in the Senate as regards its general features, and hence it may be taken as the basis of the government which will be provided at this session of Congress for the new possession in the West Indies.

Modeled on President's Idea.

The bill was modeled on the suggestion made in published reports by the President, Secretary of War, and General Davis, the Military Governor of the island.

Briefly outlined, the bill provides for a territorial form of government. There are a Governor and seven members of his Cabinet, all appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They, together with five natives of the island, form an Executive Council, which is one of two branches of the Legislature, the other being a House of Delegates of thirty-five members.

Application of Tariff Laws.

The Dingley tariff law is applied to Porto Rico as well as the constitution and all federal laws locally applicable. Residents of Porto Rico who have not elected to remain Spaniards are made citizens of the United States. Absolute free trade is established between this country and Porto Rico, but against other countries the Dingley law governs. The Island of Porto Rico is to be given a Delegate in the House of Representatives with a seat, but with no vote, as is the case of other Territories, the election for that purpose being held on the same day as in the United States.

San Juan the Capital.

San Juan is made the capital. The judicial system already in force in the island, including the courts established last August by General Davis, is continued, but the judges of the local court and its marshal are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Writs of error from that court may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The bill has been framed so as to comply as nearly as possible," said Senator Foraker tonight, "with the recommendations made by General Davis and the various commissioners appointed by the President to examine and report on conditions existing in the island and remedies that should be provided. It is expected the bill will be changed more or less in the committee, but its main features are thought to be in harmony with what is generally expected in the way of legislation for the island. There will no doubt be some objections to the provisions of the bill with respect to the tariff laws and internal revenue taxes, but the products from that island which will come in competition with those of the United States are not enough in quantity or value to materially effect American interests, and even if they were the idea of the bill is that Porto Rico has become a part of the territory of the United States, and it should be treated accordingly.

"The chief products of the island are coffee, sugar, and tobacco. Coffee is already admitted free of duty, and the total product of sugar of the island is not enough to affect seriously the price of the product in this country, while the same is true of tobacco, because it is of a different quality, and does not really compete with the product of tobacco in this country. These provisions are not incorporated in the bill because it is thought our constitution requires it, but only because it is good policy and in the best interest of all concerned."

Provisions of the Bill.

Section 1 applies the measure to Porto Rico and all the adjacent islands.

Section 2 fixes the capital at San Juan.

Section 3 confers United States citizenship on all residents who were subjects of Spain on April 11, 1899, except such as elect to remain Spaniards on or before April 11, 1900.

Section 4 continues in effect local laws, except in contravention with those of the United States.

Section 5 extends federal laws of commerce and navigation and provides for the naturalization of ships.

Section 6 applies the Dingley law to imposts from foreign countries and sets aside the customs revenues for the benefit of the island alone.

Section 7 applies the general internal revenue laws to Porto Rico without setting aside the revenue.

Section 8 decrees absolute free trade between the island and the United States.

Section 9 makes all expenditures payable by the local treasurer and relieves the United States of all liabilities.

Section 10 extends the constitution and all laws of the United States locally applicable to Porto Rico.

Section 11 gives the legislative authority power to amend or repeal any law or ordinance continued in force by this act, subject to the specified limitations.

Section 12 continues in effect all vested property rights, obligations, contracts, suits, prosecutions, sentences, judgments, and decrees now existing.

Section 13 provides that legal process shall run in the name of "The United States of America, Island of Porto Rico."

Section 14 creates the office of Governor of Porto Rico, who is to be appointed by the President, by consent of the Senate, hold office for four years, and who may grant pardons and remit fines for offenses until the decision of the President can be obtained, who commissions all officers, has a veto power over all legislation, and is commander-in-chief of the militia.

Section 15 creates the seven offices of Secretary, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, Commissioner of Posts and Telegraphs, and Com-

missioner of Education, all appointed by the President, by consent of the Senate. They, with five natives appointed by the Governor, constitute the Executive Council.

Sections 16 to 24 designate the duties of these officers as indicated by their names, making the Secretary the legal successor in case of temporary absence.

Section 25 constitutes "The Legislative Assembly of the Island of Porto Rico, United States of America." It is to be composed of the Executive Council and a House of Delegates of thirty-five members, elected biennially.

Section 26 divides the island into five districts, with seven members each in the House of Delegates.

Qualifications of Voters.

Section 27 grants the franchise to those who now possess the qualifications of voters, limits the sessions of the House of Delegates to sixty days, unless convened in extra session, and fixes the pay of members at $5 a day.

Section 28 limits membership in the House of Delegates to persons at least 25 years of age, able to read and write either Spanish or English, and each possessed of property situated in the island, valued at $2,000.

Section 29 provides that all laws must be passed by a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, approved by the Governor, and printed both in Spanish and English.

Section 30 grants the usual legislative power, but declares that all franchises or concessions of a public character shall be made by the Executive Council, with the approval of the Governor, subject also to the approval of the President.

Section 31 continues the judiciary as already established, including municipal courts, but provides that the Chief Justice and associates, with the marshal of the Supreme Court, shall be appointed by the President, the Legislative Assembly being authorized to legislate for changes in the judiciary as may be necessary.

Section 32 creates the judicial district of Porto Rico and extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the whole island.

Section 33 provides for writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, but specifically provides all proceedings in that tribunal to be in English.

Section 34 gives the Executive Council the authority to fix the salaries of local officials, but blanks are left for the compensation of those appointed by the President.

Section 35 requires municipalities to pay their own officials.

Section 36 prohibits export duties, but authorizes taxes, assessments, and license fees.

Section 37 provides for the election at the usual time in 1900 and regularly thereafter of a Delegate to the House of Representatives, entitled to a seat but not to a vote, and who is required to be an inhabitant of the island, 30 years old, and with property qualifications.

Section 38 creates a commission of five members, at least two of whom shall be natives, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to revise the laws, frame new legislation, establish justice, inaugurate a system of education, equalize taxes, and suggest other provisions necessary to secure the benefits of a republican form of government to all the inhabitants of the island.

PORTO RICO'S NEED OF LAWS.

Many Agricultural Industries Will Require Special Legislation and Assistance.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 26.—[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]—Agriculture in Porto Rico is in a languishing condition, and remedial measures on the part of the government are being called for by the people.

Lucas Amadeo, an expert, who has made an exhaustive report, seems of the opinion that the chief cause of agricultural distress is the injudicious expansion of the coffee industry. The sugar and tobacco planters are also in dire straits. While General Guy V. Henry was Governor of Porto Rico he decreed that all foreclosures of mortgages on the island should be suspended until Jan. 19, 1900.

This was done to relieve the financial distress which followed the war. A large percentage of the agricultural property on the island is heavily mortgaged, and were these mortgages to be foreclosed on and after Jan. 19, as proposed, a large portion of the planters would be forced to surrender their property.

Nearly all mortgages are held by the bankers and merchants of San Juan and Ponce, who are desirous that they be foreclosed.

The Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk, the new Bishop of Porto Rico, arrived at San Juan Dec. 21, after a pleasant voyage from Santiago de Cuba, and the ceremony attending his reception was most impressive and of great solemnity. The people, who attended in large numbers, were orderly and quiet.

MOORE DEATH MAY BE MURDER.

Circumstantial Evidence Against His Widow Presented at Inquest—She Denies Guilt.

Testimony damaging to Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow of Charles Moore, the colored man who was found dead at Morgan Park on Tuesday afternoon, was introduced at the inquest yesterday at Morgan Park. A continuance was taken until this morning, when the friends of Mrs. Moore will try to refute the circumstantial evidence presented. If they fail Deputy Coroner Bach, who held the inquest, believes that she will be held for murder.

It was shown in the evidence that Moore and his wife had quarreled in a saloon a week ago and that after they had left the saloon he had not been seen until his body was discovered. A wheelbarrow, a mop bucket, and a washing machine stained with blood were found at the Moore home. Moore's head was split open, and it is the theory of those who believe the man was murdered that he was killed at home with an ax and his body wheeled to the ditch where it was found, near the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway tracks.

Mrs. Moore denied having any guilty knowledge of her husband's death, and declared that he left home on last Wednesday night and that she had not seen nor heard from him since. She will produce witnesses to substantiate her story today.

ASKS FOR $1,000,000 DAMAGES.

Chicago General Railway Company Sues the Burlington in Track Elevation Controversy.

The Chicago General railway company, which several times has voiced in the courts its objection to the elevation of the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad at Twenty-second street, yesterday brought the matter again to the attention of the Circuit Court by filing a suit for the recovery of $1,000,000 damages against the steam railroad. The Twenty-second street line intersects the steam railroad at Trumbull avenue.

SEISMIC CYCLE SAID TO BE NEAR

Mexican Scientists Predict Series of Earthquakes in North America Soon.

City of Mexico, Jan. 4.—It is believed heres in scientific circles that there will be a series of earthquakes in North America in the coming months. The seismic cycle is said to be appearing.

Stuart Robson presents the greatest comedy success of his career at the Grand Opera-House Sunday night. It is entitled "Oliver Goldsmith."

GATACRE REPELS BOER ADVANCE.

Detached British Post North of Sterkstroom Attacked by the Burghers.

FIGHTING NEAR MOLTENO

Town South of Stormberg Occupied by the Orange Free Staters.

BULLER READY TO MOVE

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 3.—General Gatacre today met the invading forces at Cyphergat, near the British advance camp at Bushmanshoek. The Boers retired hurriedly shortly after the British artillery opened fire. The enemy occupied Molteno and Cyphergat today, but the latter place is now reoccupied by us.

FREERE CAMP, Jan. 3.—Captain Thorneycroft's patrol found the enemy in some force at the Little Tugela bridge. Their presence was discovered by scouts. It is reported that five men and a Lieutenant of the party have not returned.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—General French is still camped outside Colesberg waiting for reinforcements before making another attack. In the meantime the Boers are strengthening their position and preparing to make a stiff resistance.

The London press is loud in praise of the work of the Canadians and other colonial troops under Colonel Pilcher at Sunnyside. The Post comments as follows:

"It is pleasant to read of the zeal and pluck of the Toronto company and of that of the Queenslanders. Not only do they take cheerfully to fighting, but they know how to use cover and shoot straight."

The Times says: "The action is memorable as the first instance of the active cooperation of the two great self-governing colonies on the theaten of war many thousand miles from their territories. The fighting at Sunnyside illustrated in miniature the unique military resources of the empire."

These comments are good samples of what all the newspapers say.

Attack on Molteno.

The Boers are said to have attacked Molteno yesterday, but no details have come to hand. The exact strength of the British force is unknown there, but it is probably small, as General Gatacre's whole force is of insignificant numbers.

Buller Soon to Attack.

Sir Redvers Buller's call for more stretcher bearers and the movements of the foreign attaches point to immense fighting on the Tugela. The Fourteenth Hussars and the Twentieth Field Battery, which sailed from Cape Town on Jan. 1, should by now have arrived, completing his force. Probably he will wait a few days to allow the horses to get into shape, but it is quite likely that by the end of the week another advance will be made.

Buller's Total Strength.

General Buller's total strength when ready to proceed will be made up of 32,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, 2,000 artillerymen, and 50 field guns. He will oppose a force anywhere from 20,000 to 30,000, with General Joubert in command. The Boer forces are alert and well intrenched. The enemy is supposed to have fifty or sixty guns.

Three Boer positions confront General Buller—on the right at Inhlawe Mountain, on the south the bank of the Tugela, strongly held, and in the center intrenchments about Colenso, on the left the Orange Free State commando, which has been busy mounting guns.

Marconi System Fails.

Cape Town reports say that the experiments with the Marconi system between DeAar and Modder River, with intermediate stations, has been unsuccessful owing to the extraordinary amount of iron in the neighboring hills.

Molteno Attack Unconfirmed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 4:30 a. m.—The report of the Boer attack upon Molteno is not yet confirmed.

Apparently General French holds nothing within five miles of Colesberg Junction. His request for reinforcements dispels any present hope that he will be able to seize one of the crossings of the Orange River.

It is probable that when Lord Roberts arrives General French will be ordered to quit his present unsupported position and to concentrate his command at De Aar or Orange River. As the Daily Telegraph says, General French "seems to be in the position of a man having a tiger cat in a trap and unable to kill it for want of a stick."

A dispatch from Dover Farm announces that Lieutenant Colonel Pilcher has returned there safely from Douglas.

Big Order for Artillery.

The War office acknowledges the inferiority of the regular artillery by authorizing the equipment of the new battery attached to the London Volunteer Corps with Vickers and Maxims, some of which the Boers use, and by ordering 100 of these 12½-pounder quick-firers built immediately.

Eight Militia Regiments Called.

Eight additional militia regiments have been called out. Seven of these will serve in Ireland, replacing the regulars sent to south Africa.

Money for Volunteers.

All parts of England and Scotland report lively volunteering, a leading feature being the great sums raised by private subscription for volunteer equipment. Some of the counties have given sums as high as £30,000. It is computed that the provinces have already raised nearly £800,000, while London is raising £120,000 for the city corps.

Boer Retreat Cut Off.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Naauwpoort, dated Tuesday, Jan. 2, says the British command Norvals Pont bridge with two guns and also command the Colesberg bridge, and that the Boers have no way to retreat except by way of Normberg. The dispatch adds that big developments are expected tomorrow.

Fighting Around Colesberg.

There was brisk fighting today in the hills around Colesberg. The Boers stubbornly resisted the British at every point, but gradually retreated.

The British held the extreme position to the south and east, overlooking the town.

Sixteen wounded have arrived at Arundel.

The War office this afternoon issued a dispatch received from General French under yesterday's date, saying his position was the same as on the previous day, that with small reinforcements he could dislodge the Boers from Colesberg, and in the meantime he continued maneuvering.

A dispatch from Sterkstroem announces that Swanelef, the Boer Commandant at Stormberg, has died of his wounds.

Another Supply Train Wrecked.

The supply train, says a disptach from Rensberg, ran into a broken culvert, and was wrecked. The Boers began looting it, and another Rensberg train was dispatched to the scene in an effort to recover the provisions. The Boers opened fire on the troops and natives accompanying it, forcing the second train to retreat after several of the natives had been killed.

The total British casualties about Colesberg in two days were six men killed and twenty wounded.

ed with cowardice and departed sulking, but returned later and were conciliated.

Two queer traction engine trains appeared today, moving with great rapidity over the veldt, maneuvering and climbing steep gradients with apparent ease. Doubtless these motors will be of great value in future operations, being capable of drawing heavy supplies anywhere.

BOER FILIBUSTER IS ARRESTED.

Gustav Theilkuhl at Washington, D. C., Held on a Charge of False Pretense.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Gustav Theilkuhl, the suspected pro-Boer filibuster, was arrested today charged by a lens maker of New York with false pretenses in obtaining a photographic lens on

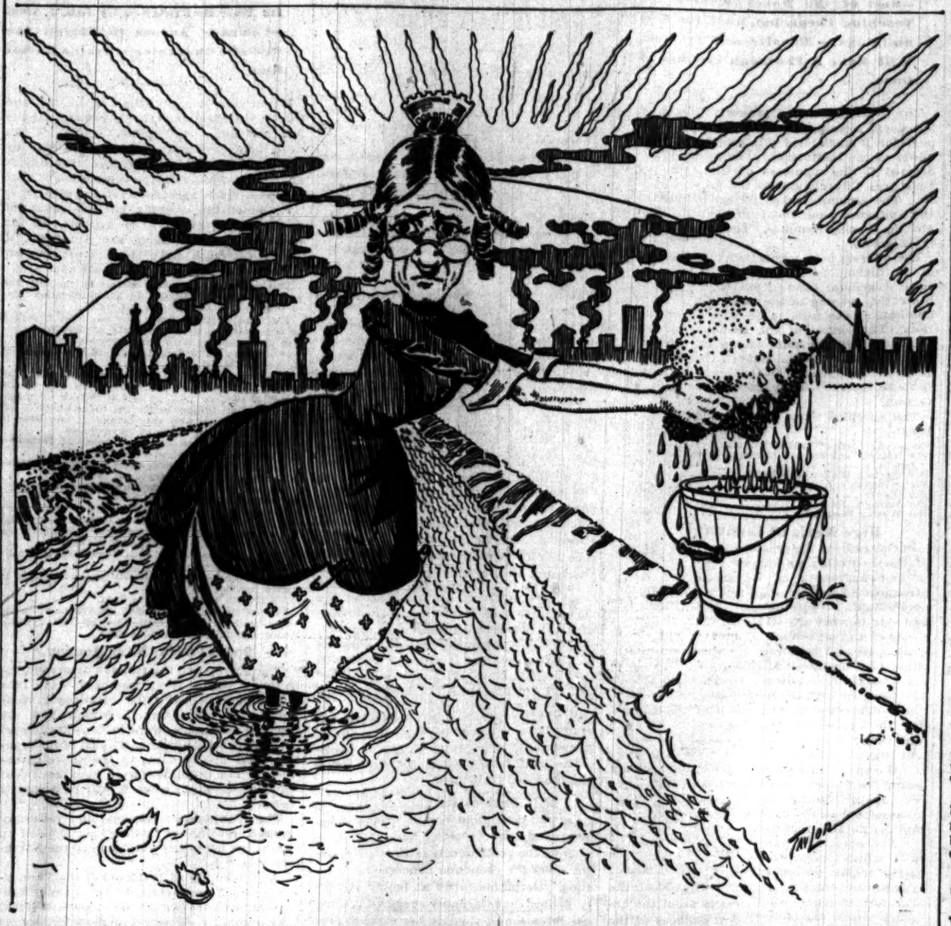
ASKS BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN

UNITED STATES PROTESTS OVER DELAGOA BAY SEIZURES.

Official Dispatches of Secretary of State Hay Asking for Information Over the Action of the British Government in Holding Shipment of Flour to Lourenzo Marques Read to Lord Salisbury by Ambassador Choate—Query Not Relished.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Hay's dispatch anent the flour seizures was read to



MRS. PARTINGTON OF ST. LOUIS VS. THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

From a source which has many facilities of gaining inside news from south Africa it is claimed that Colonel Pilcher's occupation of Douglas is regarded as merely the first step of General Methuen's carefully matured plans to outflank the Boers.

According to this authority, it is probable Colonel Pilcher, in conjunction with General Babington's force from the Modder River, will proceed to the rear of those intrenchments which now prevent General Methuen from proceeding to Kimberley.

Colonel Pilcher has only about forty miles to travel before he achieves this end, and if this understanding is correct an attack by General Methuen and a determined effort to relieve Kimberley may be expected any day.

A dispatch from the Modder River intimates that the Sunnyside prisoners will not be treated as prisoners of war, but as British subjects caught in open rebellion.

The representative of the Associated Press with the flying column says:

"The immediate result of Colonel Pilcher's success is the entire dispersal of the rebels, who have been governing the country for the last six weeks.

Colonials Hold Douglas.

"After Sunnyside was captured the Torontos occupied the laager for the night and joined the main body the following morning, bringing the whole of the Boer tents, wagons, and loot and leaving the Cornwalls in garrison at Sunnyside.

"The British force then started for Douglas, the Torontos bringing up the rear in wagons. In the afternoon the troops entered the town unopposed and amid extraordinary scenes.

"The inhabitants were overjoyed and crowded about the soldiers, shaking hands with them, and when they learned that their delivérers were Canadians and Australians the enthusiasm became frenzied.

"There were deafening cheers as the troops traversed the main street, and it was almost impossible for them to make progress, the crowds being so eager to shake hands with the Colonels.

"It appears that the landdrost and all the mounted rebels evacuated the place on the previous night. The unmounted rebels are reported to be intrenched in the vicinity. Quantities of ammunition were captured and destroyed.

"At the Modder River camp the conduct of the colonials is greatly admired, and all are delighted that they have struck the first blow on the western frontier since the battle of Magersfontein. It is believed the relief of Kuruman will quickly follow.

WILL STAY TILL WAR IS OVER.

Young Duke of Westminster Will Not Return to England—Free-Stater to Lecture in America.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3.—The Duke of Westminster, it is announced, will remain in Cape Colony during the war. It is understood that a prominent inhabitant of the Orange Free State, a near relative of President Steyn, has gone to the United States to lecture in the interests of the two republics.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH CAVALRY.

Ceaseless Worry of the Boers at Tugela River Proves Effective—Quarrel with Free-Staters.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

FRERE, Natal, Jan. 3.—The increased activity of the British cavalry is most satisfactory to General Buller. In my judgment this war will not be ended by the capture of any particular place or town, but by the commandos in the field geting tired of losses. The killing of the high officers of the Boer army, I believe, is the only sure and certain way of arriving at peace.

The ceaseless worrying of the Boers by the British in the last few days has proved effective.

The Boer intrenchments are daily extending in all directions along the hills beyond the Tugela River, but their work, within the range of the British naval guns, is most uncertain business.

News has been received of a quarrel between the Free State commandos and the Transvaalers. The Free-Staters were taunted with the theory that he was the official photographer of the Patent office.

Theilkuhl had advertised for vigorous single men willing to go to south Africa on a mining project, and when questioned frankly said hundreds of Americans had gone to south Africa to join the Boers, and hundreds more would go.

Theilkuhl's arrest is regarded as important. The Treasury department secret service, inspired by the State department, and, it in turn inspired by the British Embassy, has been on Theilkuhl's track ever since his connection with the Boers became public.

FORECLOSE ON GRAND TRUNK.

Bill Filed in Detroit and Receivers Appointed for American Section of the Road.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3.—A bill was filed today in the United States Circuit Court here by the Mercantile Trust company of New York, as trustee, to foreclose the senior mortgage on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railway company for the principal of the bonded debt of the company—$6,000,000—which matured on Jan. 1.

E. W. Meddaugh and Henry B. Joy of this city have been appointed receivers of the road, which extends from Port Huron to Chicago.

The first mortgage was made twenty years ago. A second mortgage, also for $6,000,000, was placed on the property two years later.

A scheme of liquidation and reorganization has been submitted by the company to the bondholders, and a majority of the bonds under each mortgage have been deposited with the trustees appointed for that purpose.

The plan is to create a new mortgage to secure an issue of bonds aggregating $15,000,000 at 4 per cent interest, and to exchange these bonds for the first mortgage bonds dollar for dollar, and for the second mortgage at 75 cents on the dollar.

The remainder of the bonds are to be utilized in building a double track and other improvements.

CONSIDER MONUMENT PLANS.

Shiloh Battlefield Commission Regards Favorably Design of State Memorial by R. W. Beck.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The Shiloh battlefield commission, created by the General Assembly to select a State monument and regimental monuments to mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh, met today to receive designs for the State monument.

Four sets of plans were considered, and the commission finally adopted a resolution referring the matter to a committee, with instructions to receive detailed specifications and certain alterations of the plans of Architect R. W. Beck of Chicago, whose design appeared most favorable.

The commissioners decided upon the bronze historic tablets to be placed upon the rear of the regimental monuments, each bearing a suitable designating inscription. The tablets will be 22x36 inches. Thirty-seven monuments have been contracted for already, and five more will be constructed for the cavalry regiments.

SEVEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Chicago Great Western Passenger Train Crashes into Freight at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 3.—A passenger train on the Chicago Great Western railroad tonight crashed into the rear of a Northern Pacific stock train, near Mississippi street bridge, in the eastern portion of this city, splintering the caboose and injuring seven men. Six of the men, who were in charge of a consignment of ten cars of horses, were seriously injured. John Bower, in charge of a shipment of hogs from Clear Lake, Minn., was badly crushed and scalded. He may not recover.

OBITUARY.

COMMANDER JAMES W. CORLIN, United States navy, died on Dec. 30 at Yokohama, Japan, of peritonitis, aged 51 years. He was among the officers of the navy who were at Apia, Samoa, at the time of the memorable hurricane on the 16th of March, 1889. His rank then was that of Lieutenant. He was executive officer of the Vandalia, and, after the loss of Captain Schoonmaker, was in command of the ship.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street, 34 Washington, agents.

answer, which must settle Great Britain's stand upon the question of contraband.

GERMANY WAITS IN PATIENCE.

Berlin Press Anticipates a Satisfactory Arrangement Over Delagoa Bay Seizures.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACDOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The government of England has not yet informed the Foreign office of grounds for seizing the steamer Bundesrath and the bark Hans Wagner.

The press anticipates a satisfactory arrangement of the controversy. The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"If England sees fit to trample on international law and rely wholly on maritime supremacy this may cost the insular power dearly some day."

Seeking Transvaal Trade.

The government has sent an exporter's commission to make inquiry regarding the past, present, and future of exports to the Transvaal, especially in the clothing line. The government believes that German goods will largely displace the English after the war, and will take necessary steps to extend German trade.

Kitchener Interview a Fake.

The Frankfort Zeitung sharply rebukes the German press for publishing a manifestly manufactured interview with Lord Kitchener, first printed by the Leipsig Neueste Nachrichten. The Zeitung says Lord Kitchener's alleged allusion to "Sir Buller" brands the article as a fake even if every one did not know that Lord Kitchener is too prudent a General to criticise the War office or the other commanders.

Englishman Arrested.

An Englishman has been arrested at Naumburg accused of enlisting men for the British army.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—There has been a lively interchange of notes between London and Berlin, but the German Foreign office is apparently keeping cool.

On the other hand, a violent and threatening tone toward Great Britain is observable in other official quarters. The Neueste Nachrichten says it learns that the Foreign office is pressing the Bundesrath incident decisively from the legal standpoint, but hopes for an adjustment "without interruption of current official relations."

The correspondent of the Associated Press has received information going to show that the Bundesrath was possibly guilty of carrying contraband. Heavy shipments of arms and ammunition were shipped in December to Macao and Hongkong, consigned to order. It is surmised that their ultimate destination was either the Philippines or the Transvaal.

In any event, the Bundesrath incident is being worked to create sentiment in favor of naval increase, and the passage of the navy bill is now considered assured, in spite of Centrist opposition.

MARLBOROUGH MAY NOT GO.

War Office Has Not Yet Accepted the Duke's Offer to Serve in African Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At Lord Chesham's headquarters it is learned that the Duke of Marlborough's offer to accompany the Oxfordshire yeomanry to south Africa has not yet been accepted, in spite of the published statements to the contrary. It is further said that it is quite likely he will not go to south Africa, as he already has a black mark against him on account of being married and his successful passing of the medical examination is doubtful.

The amateur golf champion, John Ball Jr., has been ordered to south Africa with the Denbighshire yeomanry.

Churchill Now an Officer.

The Pall Mall Gazette today announces that Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, whence he subsequently escaped and arrived safely at Delagoa Bay, has been appointed a squadron leader in the South African Horse.

Buying Shoes in India.

In consequence of the strain on the army clothing department the War office has been obliged to order 100,000 pair of shoes at Cawnpore, in the northwest provinces of British India, a town noted for its leather works, and a place where strong forces of British troops are usually stationed.

Squadron for Delagoa.

It is reported that the particular service squadron, now at Gibraltar, will be ordered to south Africa as soon as the channel squadron returns to Gibraltar. The particular service squadron of cruisers is said to be just suited to watch Delagoa Bay.

AMERICAN AID FOR THE BOERS.

Knights of the Red Branch Active and Clan-na-Gael Guards at Philadelphia Are Drilling.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3.—The movement in this city to send assistance to the Boers received new impetus last night, when the association known as the Knights of the Red Branch held an adjourned meeting here and decided to extend all possible aid to President Kruger. Resolutions of sympathy for the Boers were adopted. The Knights of the Red Branch claim a membership of 100,000, made up principally of Irish and Germans. There were 250 delegates at last night's meeting. Grand Chief John A. Ryan of this city presided.

A meeting of the local branches of the Clan-na-Gael was also held last night for drill. Fully 400 young men have been formed into companies, and will, it is said, be sent to south Africa.

The fund of $1,000,000 now being raised by the Irish Nationalist Union is intended primarily to meet the cost of $248 per capita in sending recruits to the Boer army.

The men cannot go in a body, as that would be a violation of the neutrality laws. They will therefore be sent to Paris as individual passengers, and arrangements made there for their transportation to the Transvaal.

Grand Chief Ryan left the city today for Troy, N. Y., where he expects to organize a council of the Knights of the Red Branch.

P. J. McManus, a leading spirit in the movement to aid the Boers, said today:

"We do not care to publish our plans. We will assist the Boers and in such a way that results will tell."

Grand Rapids Sends Cash.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 3.—John Steketee, Vice Consul of the Netherlands, today forwarded to Holland a draft for 9,200 guilders, Grand Rapids Hollanders' latest contribution for the widows and orphans of Boers killed in south Africa. The sum amounts to $3,708 American money.

BURIED GREAT MEN, NOW DIES.

Undertaker Who Conducted Funerals of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Expires in New York.

New York, Jan. 3.—William H. Putnam, the undertaker who conducted the funerals of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, is dead at his home in this city, aged 81 years.

Florida the Beautiful.

Best reached by the two daily fast through trains of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Through sleeping car tickets sold. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3708.

WOOLEN MILL MEN FINED

CONVICTED FOR SWINDLING WASHINGTON CLEVELAND OUT OF $1,000.

Police of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station Alarmed by the Exposure—Chief Kipley Stirs Them Up—Coney Island Saloon to Lose Its License and the Great American Concern Must Go—More Alleged Confidence Men Caught.

The Coney Island saloon, at 2001 State street, is scheduled to lose its license. The Great American woolen mills, which has its offices in a back room above the saloon, will have to move out of the Cottage Grove avenue district. Two of the woolen mills men who were arrested for swindling Washington Cleveland of Fox Lake, Wis., out of $1,000, were fined yesterday by Justice Prindiville, and two others were given continuances. The policemen of the Cottage Grove avenue district were thrown into a state of panic by the exposures published in THE TRIBUNE and by the volcanic orders that reached the station from Chief Kipley.

Two of the quartet arrested by Detectives Kane and Bock pleaded guilty to disorderly conduct and were let go with $10 fines. They were William Nelligan, alias Charles Smith, and J. Simmons. The other two were identified by Mr. Cleveland. These were George Francis, alias Kid Hathaway, the alleged steerer of the gang, and Charles Lewis, alias Doc Watts, the alleged Kentucky mule dealer, whose duties as an officer of the Great American woolen mills were said to be to grab the money of the victims and run. They were released in bonds of $500 each until Jan. 10.

Chief Talks of the Case.

"More than a week ago," said Chief Kipley, "I ordered that gang cleaned out of the Coney Island saloon. Lieutenant O'Brien was not on duty. He has been ill for several months and is seriously ill now. I gave the order to Sergeant Miller, acting Lieutenant. I do not understand why it was not done. Sergeant Miller should have had the gang rounded up long ago. I have just ordered him to make a report on the saloon. The article published in THE TRIBUNE this morning will furnish him with sufficient information to base a recommendation to Inspector Hartnett that the license of the saloon be revoked."

Since the Coney Island has been running, with the Great American woolen mills above it, not a single arrest for "bunco steering" has been made by the Cottage Grove avenue police. Several times arrests have been made there when patrons of the place have shot and stabbed one another. On one occasion Sergeant Miller is reported to have kicked in the door of the basement, looking for opium smokers. He found the place deserted. It is also said the Cottage Grove avenue police have never been able to arrest any opium smokers in the place.

The saloon is at present conducted in the name of Charles F. McQuaid. It is said his father and brother work for him. The police in that district assert that McQuaid is not an opium smoker.

Trouble Ahead for Detectives.

While Lieutenant O'Brien, because of sickness, is cleared of blame for letting the Coney Island and the woolen mill men thrive in that district, it is promised there will be reckonings for other policemen. The case of Detective Nelligan is conspicuous. His record as a capable thief-taker will likely save him from serious consequences, but it is probable he will be transferred to a district where there are no back room woolen mills. It was Detective Nelligan who caught George H. Jacks, who was hanged for the McGee murder, and only recently he recovered $1,000 worth of stolen diamonds. In addition to his capability as a policeman, he is accredited with the advantage of being a friend of "Black Hat" McCarthy, who is reputed to be the political boss of the precinct.

Chief Kipley was incensed at Nelligan. He said it was incredible the detective did not know of the existence of the woolen mill gang when his brother was accused of connection with it.

Accused of Poolroom Swindle.

Two ancient telephones, a coil of teladen wire, and three broken telegraph sounders lie back of the desk in the Harrison street Police Station, and three men, O. M. Stone, J. W. Turner, and Louis Hart, are under arrest. They are charged with having used the collection of worn out appliances in their attempts to worm money from the pockets of strangers. The men and the apparatus were taken out of the Imperial Building, 200 Clark street, by Detective Woolridge and Schubert yesterday afternoon.

IDLE IN COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

Clerks Cease Work Pending Drainage Board's Mandamus Suit—City Employes Discharged.

The 120 clerks in County Clerk Knight's office were idle yesterday pending the result of the hearing of a petition for mandamus by the Sanitary District before Judge Tuley. No appropriations will be made by the County board until the tax matter is settled.

The Sanitary District asks the full share of the tax levy, regardless of the cut down to the 5 per cent limit. Judge Tuley heard testimony during the day and continued the case till Friday.

The Town of Cicero has begun a mandamus suit against the County Clerk, asking that he be ordered to extend the taxes of the town at the rate of 2.50864 per cent.

City Employes Are Discharged.

The 100 men employed by the sewer department as repairers and cleaners have been discharged to reduce expenses. The bench engineer and rodmen and clerks were laid off. The Water office cut took effect yesterday, and employés will alternate in following half time to each set.

D. D. Healy Objects to Extra Session.

In declining to become a member of the committee of 100 to urge a special session of the Legislature, Superintendent D. D. Healy of the County Public Service department criticised the schems of issuing bonds. He says sufficient revenue can be obtained by direct taxation to cover essential needs.

Doctor's Prophecy about Grape-Nuts

Dr. J. H. Hanaford, one of the well-known physicians in Reading, Mass., says in the Practical Age: "I firmly believe that the Post has rendered a greater service to humanity than any other man living in the matter of food.

He claims, with propriety, I think, that his new food, Grape-Nuts, made from the most nourishing elements of the grains, contains nourishment in one pound equal to ten of meat, wheat, oats, or bread.

From the acquaintance that I have had with this unusually nutritious article, I am satisfied the statement is true and demonstrable. I am inclined to believe the food will effect considerable of a revolution in society, to the extent that it is introduced."

This was written by Dr. Hanaford several months ago. The rapid spread of the use of Grape-Nuts all over the country has demonstrated that the doctor's prophecy has already come true, to an astonishing least. Perhaps never before in the history of food manufacture has such rapid progress been made as with Grape-Nuts, which especially appeals to brain workers.

All first-class grocers furnish Grape-Nuts, and the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich, are the makers.

FIND DEROULEDE GUILTY.

FRENCH SENATE REACHES A COMPROMISE VERDICT.

Nationalist Leaders Accused of Conspiracy Against the Republic Given the Benefit of a Vote of Extenuating Circumstances—Fear of Nationalist Victory at Coming Elections May Have Influenced the Result—Army Army Ready for Any Emergency.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The conspiracy trial has ended in a surprise, for, by a vote of 200 to 1 the Senate decided that there were extenuating circumstances in the guilt of Paul Derouléde, who, earlier in the day, had been found guilty by a vote of 136 to 37.

The admission of extenuating circumstances in the cases of Derouléde and Guerin is a slap in the face for the government and is due to the election of the Nationalist candidate, Turnon, which evidently frightened the Senators who, with other elections in prospect, felt that severity in the case of the Nationalist prisoners might cost them their seats.

M. Barrillier, Derouledes' butcher friend, was acquitted by an immense majority, while M. Dubuc was also pronounced innocent. The Senatorial decision is a fatal thrust at the government and presents a curious view of the real state of internal affairs in France. Out of sixty-five prisoners and nearly 200 homes raided the meager result of only three condemnations, and those with extenuating circumstances, is all that the government has obtained for saving the republic.

Nationalist Victory Possible.

A general National sweep at the coming elections would cause no astonishment. However, the army is ready in case of general Nationalist success. General Jamont, Chief Commander, leaves Paris at once to inspect the troops at all marine stations and forts.

The press takes the acquittal of the prisoners calmly. The government organs make no comments. The Nationalist press says that the government is lenient towards the royalists in order to have an excuse for severity towards Derouléde.

"Buffet is the only royalist declared guilty," writes Henri Rochefort, "with extenuating circumstances. It is difficult to see how he could conspire by himself."

Reduces the Punishment.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The conspiracy trial before the Senate, sitting as the high court, came to an end today except for the sentences in the cases of those convicted. Out of the seventy-five alleged conspirators who were thrown into prison five months ago and who have been since released in batches, owing to want of evidence, only MM. Derouléde, Guerin, and Buffet have been found guilty, and these three are accorded "extenuating circumstances," which reduces their punishment to detention in a fortress or banishment.

It is understood that the sentence will vary between five and ten years' detention. President Loubet may extend pardons in accordance with the Berenger law in favor of first offenders.

Strong precautionary measures were taken today in the vicinity of the Senate House, but there was no sign of disorder anywhere when the judgments were rendered.

Call It a Fiasco.

All the Nationalist organs describe the result of the trial as a fiasco for the government after the flourish of trumpets with which it announced the discovery of a great plot against the republic.

They insist that the whole indictment fizzled out, and that the acquittal of M. Buffet's fellow-royalist prisoners disposes of the charge of a royalist conspiracy. Moreover, they declare that the evidence proved that M. Derouléde has always been a political enemy of M. Buffet.

The Journal des Debats says this evening: "The light thrown by the testimony has shown that the charges against the royalists are perfectly empty. The acquittal of M. Buffet's coprisoners has destroyed the charge."

"Visions of Revolution."

After dwelling upon the discharge of batch after batch of prisoners, the paper concludes in the following sarcastic strain:

"It is upon the remaining three or four that the government can alone rely in order to give France a retrospective shadow and to conjure up a vision of outrage, revolution, and catastrophe, from which the vigilance of the government has spared her."

The high court will pronounce sentences tomorrow. M. Guerin is held guilty of conspiracy and of insults and outrages at the expense of the police, but he is acquitted of the charge of a premeditated attempt to kill.

The trial has cost 800,000 francs in addition to the expenses of detention.

It is asserted that MM. Derouléde, Buffet, and Guerin will be condemned to pay costs.

NEW ROYAL YACHT DAMAGED.

Victoria and Albert Lists When Floated, Straining Engines, Bottom Plates, and Bulkheads.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An attempt made to take the new royal yacht Victoria and Albert out of the dock at Pembroke this morning proved disastrous. Immediately after it floated the yacht listed 30° to port and its starboard bilge keel became jammed. The strain was so great shores sixteen inches square, used in an attempt to prop the yacht, were doubled up and snapped like matchwood. The position of the yacht is critical.

The full extent of the damage cannot yet be ascertained, but it is understood that the coal bunkers and bulkheads are twisted, the engines strained, and the bottom plates bulged inward.

A large gang of workmen is employed in the work of shoring the vessel so as to prevent it from capsizing and 300 hundred tons of iron ballast have been taken out.

BRITISH SHIP LOST AT SEA.

Steamer Borghese Founders—Twenty-two of Crew Drowned—Nine Survivors Reach Bristol.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Bristol announces that the British steamer Borghese of Glasgow foundered off Cape Finisterre last Friday during a hurricane. Twenty-two of the crew were drowned.

The survivors, nine in number, have just arrived at Bristol.

The Borghese, which was owned by W. H. Raeburn of Glasgow, was last reported as arriving at Malta on Dec. 18 from Ergasteria. It was built at Sunderland in 1870 and was of 1,321 tons burden.

TIFLIS EARTHQUAKE KILLS 600.

Latest Reports Show That the Disaster at Achalkalek Last Monday Involved Heavy Loss of Life.

ST. PETERBURG, Jan. 3.—The latest reports from Achalkalek, in the government of Tiflis, show that 600 lives were lost during the earthquake which visited that district on Monday.

NEW BOND WITH AMERICA

AMBASSADOR CHOATE SPEAKS ON ENGLISH EDUCATION.

United States Minister, in Opening the Passmore Edwards Library at Acton, Speaks of a Basis of Sympathy Between the Two Great Nations—Lord George Hamilton Declares Empire and Republic Should Unite to Promote Humanity.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—United States Ambassador Choate in his speech yesterday when opening the new Passmore Edwards Library at Acton spoke of British and American education being a perpetual bond of sympathy among all who spoke the English tongue. He recommended that the system adopted in America of establishing traveling free libraries be applied to England's remote districts.

The opening of the library was made the occasion for a pleasant exchange of international compliments. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replying to the speech of Ambassador Choate, said he had ever desired the consummation of Carlyle's idea that Great Britain and the United States should become one nation. Of course, this result, he admitted, could not be accomplished through diplomatic negotiations, but by the two nations combining to promote the cause of freedom and humanity throughout the world.

Century Craze in London.

During the lull in war news the London papers are again printing columns of discussion as to when the century begins. The opinions continue about evenly divided, a slight majority, if any, favoring 1901. A new phase of the question bobs up today over how to write the date at the head of a letter. Some correspondents insist "00," and others "0."

London Dramatic Notes.

"The Masked Ball," the play in which John Drew and Maude Adams made their first success, will be produced on Saturday at the Criterion with Ellaline Terriss in the principal part. A theater for the production of Yiddish plays exclusively is to be erected in Whitechapel, on the site of Wonderland, the scene of so many baby shows and prize fights.

London Mortality Rate.

London, with a population of four and a half millions, had 88,214 deaths during the year 1899, nearly twenty out of each 1,000 inhabitants.

Victims of the Influenza.

William Redmond is seriously ill with influenza. Among other prominent patients are Lady Lansdowne, Lady Burton, Mrs. Menzies, and Lord Alington.

The influenza epidemic in London increases. Official returns made by the registrar of the general office for the last week show a total of 193 deaths directly attributed to the epidemic. This was almost three times the number for the preceding week. For the last eight weeks the deaths have averaged fifty a week, as against eighty-eight during the 1893 epidemic.

GRAND DUKE A GOOD HAMLET.

Great Interest Taken in Russia in the Theatrical Venture of Constantine.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—A special to the Daily Standard from St. Petersburg says:

"An interesting theatrical performance is being prepared in Hermitage Palace by the Grand Duke Constantine, who has translated "Hamlet" into Russian and who will appear in the part of the Danish Prince.

"The play will be given in January before the Emperor and Empress and the whole court.

"Constantine, knowing the deep interest taken in the presentation, has set apart for professional actors a limited space in the theater. There are rehearsals each Monday and Thursday, at which a small group of the elect is always present.

"The Grand Duke is especially capable, and from his first appearance on the stage captivates every one by his sincere interpretation. The work was admirably translated.

"Mme. Lopouchin as Ophelia shares with Constantine the honors of the performance."

Bubonic Plague Invades Rio Janeiro.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The bubonic plague has broken out in the city and neighborhood of Sao Paulo.

FOR A CHECK ON ENGLAND

PARIS FIGARO APPROVES PLANS FOR LARGER GERMAN NAVY.

Declares That the Kaiser's Project for a Powerful Fleet Will Not Prove a Menace to France, but, on the Contrary, Will Serve as a Constant Restraint on Great Britain — Joseph Reinach Analyses the Character of the Late Colonel Henry.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Figaro approves Emperor William's plan to increase the German fleet, saying: "With his indomitable energy he is sure to accomplish his desire. We cannot think in France that the increase in the German navy will be harmful to us. On the contrary, should Germany have a powerful fleet there would be a constant check to England by a combination of continental fleets, and thus security for European peace."

Referring to the Emperor's speech on New Year's day, the Temps says:

"He forgets Bismarck, Fichte, and Stein. He does not see behind the sword, the pen, the thought, or the morality which prevent brute force from triumph."

American Interference Explained.

The explanation of the demand of the United States for an explanation of French aggression in China is leaking out. It is announced today that in a successful battle of the French soldiers in China on Nov. 16 the Chinese troops were routed and 200 dead left on the field as a result of the dispute over the boundary.

Henry the Intriguer.

Joseph Reinach, in an article in the Grand Review, tries to prove that the whole life of Colonel Henry was lived behind a mask. Reinach shows the dead army officer as surveying and conducting the Dreyfus affair from its beginning. He declares he was the base of all the machinations and crimes of the general staff. What was the object, the reason for so many forgeries from the arrival of the bordereau at the offices of the general staff until the tragedy closed? asks Reinach. The life of Henry was made up of a series of falsehoods and intrigues. Was he demented or criminal?

Criticism for English.

Eclair publishes a letter from the Transvaal criticising the incapacity of the English Generals, who, the writer declares, do not even know how to keep advantages they have gained. The Nouvelle Revue gives a marvelous description of President Kruger, who, it declares, is a born diplomat, a great statesman, and who is confident of the ultimate triumph of the Transvaal.

Now Say Thirteen O'Clock.

The official observatory time will now be counted after midnight as 13 o'clock, 14 o'clock, etc., following the system in vogue in Italy and Belgium.

Otero Sues an Admirer.

Otero has sued Bulpett, an Englishman, for $25,000, the price of a necklace he sent her with the bill unpaid.

French Automobiles in Danger.

French manufacturers see danger in the coming international automobile race for the cup the Premier has offered for foreign competition. They declare that French interests should be protected by the imposition of duty on imported machines. The cup will be disputed for by five nations, Germany, America, Italy, Belgium, and France.

A rival automobile club has been formed in Paris known as the Rallie Auto club. The membership will be exclusive.

FRENCH DEMANDS ON DOMINGO.

Claim of 280,000 Francs, Now Past Due and Unpaid, May Lead to Seizure of Revenues.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 3.—The United States gunboat Machias is in port. The French Consul here is pressing the Boismare-Caccavelli claim of 280,000 francs, payment of which is overdue. He threatens to embargo the government revenues. According to rumors, the improvement company has failed to comply with its contract with the government regarding the payment of the claim. As the local lawyers refused to attend to the matter, the Supreme Court has named a lawyer to act for the French Consul.

Venezuela Confers Decorations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Venezuelan government has conferred the order of the "Bust of Bolivar" on Admiral Sampson, Captains Taylor, Cook, Sigsbee, Chadwick, Goodrich, and Commanders Mead, Dayton, Symonds, and Todd of the navy, and Representative Hitt has introduced a bill authorizing the acceptance of the decorations.

KAISER MAY VISIT PARIS.

EMPEROR'S PLANS TO SEE THE FAIR AGAIN DISCUSSED.

Declared at Hamburg That Two Battleships and a Cruiser Have Already Been Selected to Escort the Imperial Yacht to Havre—Figures Showing the Growth of Exports from Berlin—Will Protect Catholic Subjects in Any Part of the World.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—At Hamburg the rumors have been revived that the Kaiser has by no means given up his intention of visiting the Paris exposition next year. It is declared there that two battleships and a cruiser have already been selected to escort the Kaiser's yacht to Havre.

The Radical press, discussing the Kaiser's determination of carrying his naval reorganization plans, with or without a conflict with the Reichstag, say that conditions have changed since the day when Bismarck forced the military reorganization on the Prussian Parliament, which was at that time based upon limited suffrage. Now the Reichstag is based upon universal suffrage.

Growth of Berlin Trade.

The exports of Berlin for the last quarter of 1899 aggregated in value $1,500,000, as compared with $1,080,000 for the same period in 1898.

The Bremen Chamber of Commerce report demands a renewal of liberal commercial treaties and anticipates benefit to Germany from the regulation of the American monetary system.

The fruit juice bottlers vigorously oppose the proposed fruit tariff.

Will Protect Catholic Subjects.

Certain Gallophile-Roman papers continue asserting that Germany has offered to exchange the protectorate of German Catholic missions for economic concessions in Shantung. Germania, after an inquiry, positively denies that Germany ever had the slightest intention of yielding her right to protect Catholic subjects in any part of the world.

Kill Captain and Crew.

The Admiralty Islanders, who recently killed and ate a German trader named Metz, have now plundered the schooner belonging to Forsayth & Co. and killed the Captain, with his entire crew.

Adopts Prussian Uniform.

The Bavarian artillery will adopt a uniform like the Prussian. This action is significant as indicating that Bavarian particularism is diminishing.

Profits in Old-Age Pensions.

The imperial invalid and old age insurance assets are now worth over $150,000,000. The increase in 1899 was $20,000,000; the total income being $32,000,000 and the expenditures $12,000,000.

To Jail for Lese Majesty.

Sigmar Mehring, editor of Ulk, the Berlin comic paper, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for disrespectful treatment of the Catholic Church in a poem entitled "The Coward Deed of Rennes."

Twelve miners were killed at Grosskatcher, near Frankfort, by an explosion.

RUSSIANS SEND MANY TROOPS.

Total Number Dispatched from Odessa from Far East in Six Months Sixteen Thousand.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Odessa says: "The total number of Russian troops dispatched hence for the far East by the volunteer fleet between January and June was 16,000. The previous official announcement gave the total as 10,000. It is understood the greater portion of the troops were destined for Manchuria."

MORE DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

Three Fatal Cases Reported in Noumea, New Caledonia—Heat Kills Many at Melbourne.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney says: Three more deaths from the bubonic plague have occurred at Noumea, New Caledonia, one of the victims being an Englishman. It is feared the plague is being spread by rats. The recent intense heat wave caused many deaths, especially at Melbourne.

SAYS RUSSIA IS WRONG.

ST. PETERSBURG PAPER POINTS OUT MISTAKES IN POLICY.

Occupation of Port Arthur in China Hampers National Policy at Home—Same Error Likely to Be Committed in Persia—Kaiser Wilhelm's Speech Construed as a Slap at Great Britain—Striking Coal Miners in Austria Cause Factories to Close Down.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The statement that a thousand Russian soldiers had sailed from Odessa for east Asia, and that a short time before forty marine officers and large supplies of ammunition had started for the same destination, appeared recently in many papers and caused no slight speculation as to the meaning and final results of this movement.

War wishers saw in it an evident intention of Russia to attack England's Asiatic possessions as soon as the latter's forces were massed in south Africa, but less belligerent spirits believed that the troop sending had to do only with the relieving or strengthening the garrison at Port Arthur and looked upon this as a normal course taken by Russia to protect her new possessions.

Russian Criticism of Russia.

An article in the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya proves the latter belief to be correct, but, strange to say, that paper criticises the Russian government for sending the forces, and declares it to be a mistake that Russia ever permitted Germany's occupation of Kiao-Chou, to induce her to establish herself in Port Arthur, for by so doing she has so hampered Russia's political freedom in other parts of the world that Germany has been enabled "to complete its invasion of Asia Minor."

The journal cautions the government against committing a similar mistake by attempting too much in Persia, thus paralyzing political action still more and giving Germany free rein to increase her influence and obtain an overpowering economic superiority.

Sees a Menace to England.

Discussing William's speech Novoe Vremya cites the sentence relative to the marine, and says: "No one doubts that this declaration is directed, first of all, and perhaps exclusively to England. It is as if the German Emperor would give the world to understand that the attitude of his government towards affairs in south Africa would have been different had Germany possessed a strong fleet."

Coal Miners Strike.

In Koeflach, the large coal center near Gratz, over 2,000 miners struck yesterday and today. All mines had to shut down today and many factories and dwellings in Gratz are closed because of the lack of fuel.

The miners demand a minimum rate of 60 cents a day, instead of the present one of from 36 to 48 cents. They are prepared for resistance for several weeks, and, although all has been quiet today, trouble is feared tomorrow, as the mine owners announce that they will have a military escort for those willing to go to work in the morning. There are over 300 of such, and a riot is probable.

Austria-Hungary Takes Alarm.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 3.—The Pesti-Hirlap says that the Austro-Hungarian government contemplates spending £20,000,000 immediately for increasing the army and navy, in consequence of the grave European situation.

The government, according to the same authority, will also propose to the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments an increase of the annual grant for defensive purposes.

WILHELMINA TALKS WITH LEYDS

Holland's Queen Takes Particular Notice of Transvaal Minister at Soiree in The Hague.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Jan. 4, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Brussels says: "At a soiree at the royal palace in The Hague last evening Queen Wilhelmina danced with the Russian and Belgian Ministers. It was remarked that the Queen took particular notice of Leyds, the Transvaal Minister, and spoke to him several times. Before leaving The Hague Leyds had a long conversation with Count Beaufort, the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs."

ITALIAN AID FOR BRITAIN

ROMAN WRITER URGES OFFER OF TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

Alfredo Frassati, in an Article Headed, "The Moment to Dare," Asserts the Time Has Come for King Humbert to Propose That His Troops Garrison Gibraltar and Malta to Release British Soldiers Whose Services Are Needed in South Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Jan. 3.—Alfredo Frassati, in an article printed today in the Nuova Antologia, has created a sensation in Rome. The article is headed "The Moment to Dare." In it the writer asserts that the time is propitious now for Italy to make an offer to England to send Italian troops to Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, to take the places of British soldiers, who are needed for the African war. He says Italy could secure as compensation the assurance that she would regain in Egypt and Malta the material and moral influence unfortunately lost through the policy adopted by Cairoli, Mancini, Depretis, and others. England, he declares, has just discovered the great danger of her so-called "splendid isolation," formerly her boast. Hence, the writer advises the Italian government to dare to take advantage of the magnificent opportunity.

Kaiser to Visit Italy.

The German Emperor, speaking to Italian Ambassador Lanza, expressed a desire to see Italy again, and hinted of a probable voyage, at a date unmentioned.

Congratulations for Leo.

The Pope has received an autograph letter from the Queen Regent of Spain and also messages of congratulation from the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria.

MAHMUD PASHA NAMES TERMS.

Sultan's Fugitive Brother-in-Law Offers to Return to Turkey Upon Certain Conditions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Zeitung states Mahmud Pasha has informed the Turkish Ambassador at Paris the conditions upon which he will return. He demands a nonimation as Minister without a portfolio for life, a seat and vote in the ministerial council, a guaranty of his own personal safety, the punctual payment of his salary and his wife's allowance by the Ottoman Bank, a nomination to the House of Councilors of State, and a concession to drain the Mesopotamian marshes, to regulate the rivers, and irrigate the Mesopotamian deserts.

The delegate sent by Turkey to The Hague to sign the peace treaties has been ordered to return to Paris to treat with Mahmud.

However, Ambassador Mumir Bey apparently prefers negotiating personally.

German Commission at Bassorah.

The German commission to survey and estimate the cost of the Bagdad railway has reached Bassorah. The commission has been instructed not to return, but to extend its studies to include the Persian Gulf harbors.

Predicts Crisis at Madrid.

A Madrid telegram to the Zeitung states that the Duke of Tetuan's friends intend to force a crisis and that the government anticipates a stormy budget debate.

LOYAL TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

King of Wurtemberg Makes a Significant Speech to His Soldiers.

STUTTGART, Jan. 3.—The speech of the King of Würtemberg in presenting the new century decorations to his regiment is regarded as evidence of the disposition of the independent States to support the Emperor's policy. King William II., after extolling the empire, said:

"We look upon its mighty fabric as firmly welded and commanding respect, but at the same time imposing on us the sacred duty of preserving, under all circumstances, what has been achieved, and of defending it against any danger to the last drop of our blood."

His Majesty concluded with calling for three cheers for the Emperor.

Jamaica Fruit Crop Small.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 3.—The effects of the recent storms on exports are now manifesting themselves, and the apprehensions of the colony in this respect are confirmed. Three local fruit companies have practically collapsed, and the fruit industry has reached its lowest ebb. Only two fruit steamers sail this week.

PLAGUE CASE IN MANILA.

NATIVE AFFLICTED WITH WHAT MAY BE BUBONIC MALADY.

Filipino Found to Be Suffering from an Illness Which Has All the Symptoms of the Dreaded Disease—War Department to Take Prompt Steps to Check Possible Spread of the Complaint—Root and Wyman Agree on Methods to Be Pursued.

MANILA, Jan. 3, 5:50 p. m.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague in a house in Manila, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Root Takes Prompt Action.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The War department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root this morning called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands.

It was decided that the War department should adopt toward the Philippines a policy like that it pursued towards Cuba—namely, confine the maintenance of a quarantine system to the marine hospital service.

The marine hospital service already has two quarantine plants in the Philippines, while two of its surgeons are now on their way to Manila.

One feature of the disease which is gratifying to the authorities in view of a possible epidemic in the Philippines is the fact that its history shows it does not attack Europeans as readily as natives.

Until all danger of a spread of the plague in Honolulu is past transports leaving San Francisco for the Philippines will not stop there, as has been the general custom, but will go straight through, taking sufficient coal with them to last the entire trip.

Otis Reports Arrivals.

General Otis cabled to the War department today as follows:

Transports arrived: Indiana, Ohio (Fortieth Infantry, Colonel Goodwin), Duke of Fife and St. Paul (Thirty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Anderson), Dec. 27; no casualties. Dalny Vostock and Columbia (Forty-second Infantry, Colonel Thompson), Dec. 31. Private Curt E. Hall, L, Forty-second Infantry, died en route Dec. 20, acute meningitis. Meade (Forty-third Infantry, Colonel Murray), Dec. 31. Sherman and Warren (Forty-ninth Infantry, Colonel Beck), Jan. 2; no casualties. Transports sailed: Pekin, Dec. 29; Ben Mohr and Missouri, Dec. 31; Senator, Jan. 2.

OTIS.

The Navy department has been informed that the Marietta has arrived at Manila. The Marietta is the last of the ships sent to reinforce Admiral Watson.

Soldiers Declared Insane.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—The following soldiers, declared to be insane, have been sent to Washington, D. C., from the Presidio military reservation:

Barton, George M., Troop C, Fourth Cavalry.
Barber, Amton, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
Barry, Thomas F., Hospital Corps.
Collins, Thomas F., Sergeant Company G, Sixth Infantry.
Decker, George W., Company E, Eighteenth Infantry.
Ford, Louis, Company L, Fourth Infantry.
Gallagher, Michael, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry.
Hoffman, Joseph, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry.
Mulner, Emerick, Company B, Sixth Infantry.
Nixon, George J., Company I, Twelfth Infantry.
O'Neill, Walter A., Battery F, Sixth Artillery.
Thayer, Frank, Company I, Seventeenth Infantry.
Wiseman, Owen H., Sergeant Hospital Corps.
Young, David E., Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.

Nearly all of these men lost their minds as a result of campaigning in the Philippines.

TELLS OF PLAGUE IN HAWAII.

Details Up to Dec. 18 Are Furnished by Surgeon Carmichael at Honolulu.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Surgeon General Wyman today received a long report from Surgeon Carmichael, who is stationed at Honolulu, regarding the bubonic plague. Under date of Dec. 18 the report says that five cases and five deaths from what is pronounced to be bubonic plague occurred in Honolulu on Dec. 11 and 12.

Dr. Carmichael says the presence of the disease was not suspected until the morning of Dec. 12, when a Chinese patient died. Examination pointed strongly to the fact that death was caused by the bubonic plague. Another case, also a Chinaman, who had died on Dec. 11, was examined, with the same result.

The symptoms previous to death were high fever, 104 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit; rapid pulse, 140 to 150; headaches, deliriums, vomiting, and pain and swelling.

The duration of illness in two of the cases was three days, and from three to four in other cases.

Four Victims Chinamen.

Four of the victims were Chinamen, the fifth case being that of a South Sea Islander, who died on Dec. 12. A sixth case was reported on Dec. 14, but this case is considered doubtful. The bodies of the dead have been cremated. All the places where deaths occurred have been quarantined and disinfected.

The Hawaiian Board of Health surrounded Chinatown by a sanitary cordon, the district was divided into sections, and a house to house inspection at once began. The State Council has appropriated $25,000 to begin the necessary sanitary work. A receiving hospital will be erected and a crematory is almost ready for use.

Communication with the other islands, except under quarantine restrictions, has been prohibited, and all vessels plying between island ports must undergo a detention period of at least seven days. Vessels from the other islands are not allowed to dock at the wharves but must anchor in the stream.

The origin of the plague is obscure, but the germs are supposed to have been brought by some Oriental steamer.

RUSSIA WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Emperor Nicholas Assures British Ambassador England Need Not Fear Difficulties with His Government.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says: "Emperor Nicholas has assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg (Sir C. S. Scott) that Great Britain need not fear intervention or any sort of difficulty from Russia in the present south African complications. This may fairly be interpreted as an assurance including an indirect promise that France will abstain from creating difficulties for England."

Brazil Imposes New Taxes.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 3.—The government has resolved to impose an additional tax of 10 per cent on imports from Austria and Portugal, and 30 per cent on imports from France and Italy, to take effect March 1.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS ILL.

New York Congressman Said to Be Suffering from Severe Cold and in Danger of Pneumonia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York is reported, at his residence tonight, as confined to his bed with a severe cold, which threatens pneumonia. Mr. Cummings contracted this cold in New York a few days ago before returning to his post of duty in this city.

Your money is safe when invested in a diamond; easy terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 100 State-st.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS.

(Continued from first page.)

by all the powers within the stipulated time and has reason to hope that ratifications will speedily follow. The organ of the Foreign office expresses great satisfaction over this news and expatiates at some length on the blessings to humanity expected to flow from the happy results of the work.

America's Position Defined.

NEW YORK (Wednesday)—The sensational reports regarding the action of the State department touching on seizures of flour at Delagoa Bay have had no other foundation than a simple message from Secretary Hay to Ambassador Choate that the right of seizure is not admitted. The attitude of this government has not changed. Whatever has been done or said thus far has been said and done with a view to preserve all rights. There is undoubtedly much feeling in this country concerning the neutral rights, of which the government must take notice. British action on Delagoa Bay tends to discourage American exports, and will, therefore, be carefully watched. The situation is recognized as anomalous, and it is not clear whether any known rule of international law covers the present case, but the more serious papers say that the matter will be discussed with all reason and moderation on both sides.

The Times, in its editorial leader this morning, says:

We cannot fail to note the extraordinary fullness of the information passed by the censorship concerning the successes of General French and Colonel Pilcher. It is possible to follow French's rather complicated movements in some detail, and Pilcher's have been made scarcely less familiar. There is a striking contrast between this condition of affairs and that which obtains in connection with the greater events of the campaign. Do the authorities think it consistent with the dignity of this country to permit the suppression of news about the checks our troops have suffered and then encourage the sending of copious accounts of relatively small successes?

Of course we know the solemn pretense of military people that it is important to keep the Boers in ignorance of our intentions, but, in the first place, the Boers seem always to know rather more about the inside of our camps than our Generals themselves and, in the second place, no excuse of the kind is available in the case of past events.

Our Modder River correspondent supplies another characteristic example of the want of common sense and good feeling. Our soldiers at the front are not allowed to send their letters home without a stamp, except under the penalty of compelling their poor relatives to pay double postage.

America and the Open Door.

Referring to the attitude of the United States toward the "open door" in China, the Times says editorially:

"In this matter America has shown her customary shrewdness. Nowhere will the result be hailed with greater satisfaction than in Great Britain. Nowhere will the particulars of the arrangement made be awaited with deeper interest than here.

"Our cousins are a wide-awake race. They perceived that the trade privileges they enjoyed in Manchuria and the orders given by Russia for railway material and the like were, for obvious reasons, of a temporary nature. They recognized that the powers averse to the 'open door' encouraged American trade only because they could not themselves supply the commodities needed.

"The position of the United States was clearly precarious, and she sagaciously resolved to render it secure, or as secure as assurances could make it. America is the last power in the world to have gone to the trouble of getting paper assurances and then allowing them to remain paper assurances only. If she has obtained them she will see that they are observed, and in this she will get the unfailing support of the country which initiated the 'open door' policy."

Calvin De Wolf Will Admitted.

The will of the late Calvin De Wolf, which was filed on Dec. 11 in the Probate Court, was admitted to probate yesterday. The testator left an estate valued at $388,000. Of this $155,000 was in personal property. The estate is left in the hands of trustees to be managed for the benefit of the widow, Mrs. Frances De Wolf, 6714 Kimbark avenue, and other heirs-at-law.

CABINET DINNER AT CAPITAL.

President McKinley Opens Series of Official Social Gatherings Which Will Occur This Season.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—President McKinley opened the series of state social affairs this evening at a Cabinet dinner, which was attended by seventy-two guests. An unusual occurrence was the delaying of the dinner by Representative and Mrs. Hull of Iowa coming on the scene some time after the others had assembled. The Cabinet, as they were to assist in receiving, passed in up the private stairway, while the other guests used the common stairway to the corridor, where wraps were discarded. The bright red of the poinsetta added a dash of brilliancy to the east room, where the people assembled before the dinner.

The table was set in the long corridor, as is usual when a large number of guests attend. Bride roses figured largely in the decoration, great clusters drooping gracefully over bouquet stands. Directly in front of the President's seat was a large mound of begonia in flower, the lower portion built of maidenhair fern aid bride roses. The electric candles of the table were also capped by pink shades, which gave a soft colored light to the scene. Baskets of fruit added to the general effectiveness of the decorations, while strawberries of immense size immediately attracted especial attention. At each plate was a floral offering.

President McKinley took in Mrs. Frye, wife of the President of the Senate pro tempore. Mrs. McKinley entered on the arm of Senator Frye, while opposite the President sat Secretary of State Hay, who was accompanied by Mrs. Henderson.

Mrs. McKinley wore a dress of white moire satin with waved lines of lavender trimmed with silver spangles and duchesse lace. She wore diamond ornaments. Mrs. Hay wore a light lemon colored silk with ruffles of lace. Mrs. Gage was in white satin with Persian embroidery. Her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Pierce, was also dressed in white satin heavily embroidered. Mrs. Long wore a dress of soft gray silk. Mrs. Root wore black lace with spangles, Mrs. Frye white satin, and Mrs. Henderson purple satin with flounces of white lace.

FEAR FOR DR. EDWARD M'GLYNN.

Former Pastor of St. Stephen's Church in New York Too Weak to Bear Necessary Operation.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who was formerly pastor of St. Stephen's Church in this city, fear fatal results from the illness from which he is suffering.

There is a mysterious growth on the right hip of the priest which is gradually robbing him of his strength. It is said to be spreading fast, and unless it can be arrested by an operation his physicians fear the worst.

Father McGlynn, who lives at Newburg, is so weak that he could not stand a surgical operation at this time. An effort will be made to build up his strength.

Because it is a natural food Shredded Wheat Biscuit disarms indigestion and other foes to health and happiness.

OIL CROWD CONTROLS GAS

CONSOLIDATION OF BIG NEW YORK COMPANIES ANNOUNCED.

Corporation Representing the Rockefeller Interests Puts an End to the War by Acquiring Its Competitor—Scene at the Examination of Gaynor When a Woman Denounces the Alleged Conspirator—General News of a Gotham Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 3.

The Consolidated Gas company has acquired control of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power company. The deal affects only the local light and power companies controlled by the company which has been absorbed by the Consolidated. A rumor that this deal would take place had been current for several days, and was confirmed this morning by George W. Doane, Treasurer of the gas company. Mr. Doane said:

Combine of Gas Companies Announced.

"It is true that the Consolidated Gas company has acquired a controlling interest in the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power company. The deal was completed yesterday afternoon. That is all that I can say on the matter at present."

James Stillman, President of the City Bank, when seen today, said: "Yes, a combination has been formed. The two companies decided that after the lesson of the gas war it would be unwise for them to continue in opposition and a combination was effected yesterday. Mr. Whitney is still heavily interested and will continue so."

Mr. Stillman would not talk about the terms of the deal.

The subordination of the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate interests owning the electric property to the Rockefeller interests, owning the Standard Oil company, with which the Consolidated is allied, carries with it absolute control of all the electric light companies of these boroughs, and places the Consolidated in a dominant position in the gas war. Possibly it contemplates the acquisition of all the electric properties in Brooklyn, now controlled by the Whitney syndicate as the Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power company.

The properties and companies taken over by the Light and Power company included the subway of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway company, a half interest in the Empire City Subway company, and the following electrical companies:

Mount Morris Electric Light company.
North River Electric Light and Power company.
New York Heat, Light and Power company.
Yonkers Electric Light and Power company.
Borough of Manhattan Electric company.
Block Lighting and Power company.
Manhattan Lighting company.
Edison Electric Illuminating company.
United Electric Light and Power company.

Some of these purchases cost the Light and Power company a round sum. The $9,000,000 of Edison Electric Illuminating company stock, for instance, was paid for with $21,000,000 of the company's bonds.

There is a strong impression among those who have an insight into yesterday's transaction that it involves an intimate understanding between the Rockefellers, William C. Whitney and his associates, and some people high in Tammany Hall.

The New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power company was incorporated in November, 1898, and later acquired control of about all the lighting plants in this city. Its organization sprang from the group of capitalists in which W. C. Whitney is the leader. The President of the company is Anthony N. Brady. The company's capital stock is $36,000,000.

Abraham T. Buckhout, 60 years old, one of the best-known men in Tremont and reputed to be a millionaire, was found dead tonight with his skull crushed in on the northbound track of the New York and Harlem railroad near the Tremont station. It is believed that he fell from the train.

"John F. Gaynor, you're the man I am after. Come on; you know why I want you," shouted the woman who recently made charges against Colonel John F. Gaynor as she rushed into Commissioner Shields' courtroom in the Federal Building today and clutched Lawyer L. Laflin Kellogg by the arm. He turned around and the woman, realising her mistake, exclaimed: "O, I'll get him yet. I'll get him, see if I don't."

Woman Follows Gaynor to Court.

The scene occurred just as Commissioner Shields was about to call his court to order to resume the examination of Benjamin D. Greene, Colonel John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor, and Edward H. Gaynor, indicted by a United States grand jury at Savannah, Ga., on the charge of having conspired with Oberlin M. Carter, the army officer, to defraud the government.

The woman was named in the recent divorce suit against Colonel Gaynor.

"The woman is a blackmailer," said Gaynor. "All she wants is money. It is true I have known this woman. She has been trying to make me trouble for fifteen years."

After Commissioner Shields had given orders for the woman to be put out the hearing of the case of Colonel Gaynor and his associates in the Atlantic Contracting company was taken up. Captain Cassius M. Gillette was the only witness examined.

The witness said: "I have had official and verbal contracts with the Gaynors. The money was paid for work alleged to have been done during the month of July, before and after July 20, 1897. I gave the check to Greene on or about Aug. 1, 1897. It was for about $30,000. I was inclined to keep back some of the money at the time."

The examination was adjourned until tomorrow, when the defense will present its case.

The three-masted schooner S. P. Hitchcock of Bath, Me., ran ashore at 3 a. m. today off Moriches, L. I., and stuck hard and fast in the boiling surf that washed it from deck to trucks. It gave the life-saving crews along the Long Island shores the struggle of the winter, but every man aboard, including Captain Solensen, was saved by hard work with the breeches buoy, after hours of toil in the freezing wind that swept the sea.

Rescued from Ship in Breeches Buoy.

The patrolman made out the stranded schooner through the spray long before dawn, and in a few minutes the Moriches life-saving crew was down on the beach. At the second shot the life line was fired over the battered craft. Its men made the line fast, but in such a way that it could not be worked from shore. When day broke the schooner was in danger of breaking up, and yet the life line could not be worked.

At 10 a. m. these ashore could see the men working desperately over the line, and at last they cleared it and made it fast to the masthead after seven hours of struggling. It spanned the 400 yards of surf. In a twinkling there was a man in the buoy, which dangled at the schooner's masthead, fifty feet in the air. At 100 yards from shore the sag in the line touched the sea and the man and the buoy were submerged. The man was half drowned from his long stay under the water, but a hot fire and prompt attendance at the station soon brought him around.

One by one his mates had to go through the same experience, and some were almost gone when taken ashore after their night of exposure and submersion when the buoy took them ashore.

In the trial of Roland B. Molineux the most interesting testimony today was that of John P. Yocum, a chemist, and a warm friend of Harry Cornish. He said that any chemist could make cyanide of mercury, the poison which is alleged to have caused the death of Mrs. Adams. He had made it himself and the process was easy. He took prussian blue and yellow oxide of mercury, boiled them together, filtered the mass, and the precipitate contained cyanide of mercury.

Molineux Testimony Deals with Poison.

Still other drugs, the witness said, would yield cyanide of mercury. All of the drugs required were what is known as dry colors. Molineux was superintendent of a dry color factory in Newark.

Yocum testified that any man known as a chemist can procure the ingredients of cyanide of mercury, even without registering his name.

Alvin A. Harpster, who has figured in the case as a friend of Cornish and an object of Molineux's hate, had been expected to give important testimony as to Molineux's ill-will toward Cornish, but his examination today developed nothing important.

Andre Bustanoby, an employé of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, testified that when the facsimile of the poison package address was published he recognized the handwriting as that of Molineux and told Secretary Adams of the club of the discovery.

An incident which may have an important bearing on the result of the Molineux trial happened today when Judge Goff interrupted the proceedings to read a telegram which he had just received to the opposing counsel.

Edward Rogers, husband of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, telegraphed the Recorder contradicting the testimony of Cornish, who said he had recently seen Rogers in Hartford and bowed to him.

If Rogers goes on the stand and contradicts Cornish's testimony in this regard it may prejudice Cornish's entire story.

At a meeting of the Board of Health today application was made on behalf of Chicago and St. Louis firms for permission to bring to Erie Basin and there load on freight cars for the West a portion of the coffee brought to this port from Santos, Brazil, on the so-called plague ship J. W. Taylor, and which is now held on lighters. Permission was not granted.

Want to Bring Plague Coffee to Chicago.

Asked about a report that he had promised to subscribe $50,000 to the Republican national convention fund, Andrew Carnegie today declared with emphasis that the report was a mistake and that the Republican party could not get one cent from him if it declared "for the policy of imperialism, as seems inevitable."

No Money to Expansion Party, Says Carnegie.

"My mind is open, but my purse is closed," he said. "If the Republican party is true to the principles that have made their country great, then I would subscribe. But not if the platform commits the party to a policy to which I should be unalterably and uncompromisingly opposed."

"I am in favor of securing all the West Indies Islands if we can do so," he went on. "I believe they would make desirable and proper acquisitions to our territory. That sort of expansion is on the right line. But, mind you, it should not go beyond territory on this continent. We have no business, either in morals or politics, to take and keep the Philippines."

"No, I won't shake hands with you. You have lied about me politically while pretending to be my personal friend. I will have none of such friendship," was the declaration today of Abraham Gruber, a Republican politician of some note, to George C. Austin, whom Gruber charges has been ordered by Platt and Quigg to drive him out of politics generally, but more especially out of the leadership of the Twenty-first District. Austin had just dropped into the Riverside Republican clubhouse and offered his hand to Gruber, explaining that while he was fighting him politically he hoped their personal friendship might continue.

New York Politician Who Is Sensitive.

The new searchlight fire engine, which was built on the suggestions furnished by Fire Chief Croker, has arrived from Elmira. The engine is the first searchlight engine ever constructed, and is expected to almost revolutionize the present method of fighting fires by enabling the firemen to overcome the great barrier of smoke. The light penetrating the smoke will enable the firemen to locate the seat of the fire, instead of, as at present, groping around in darkness and directing streams of water ahead.

Searchlight Engine for Fighting Fire.

The American Knit Underwear association, comprising the principal fleece-lined underwear manufacturers of the State of New York, today determined to raise the price of knit goods. It was stated that it had been agreed to advance the price 12½ cents a dozen, terms net, with ten days' interest from Oct. 1 last at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and that there should be no allowance for freight. The prices are to be advanced on yarns and other raw material entering into the production of fleece-lined knit goods.

To Advance the Price of Underwear.

The steamship Tauric of the White Star line, which arrived today, brought over 630 sacks of mail. Owing to the withdrawal of so many of the liners for transports by the British government the postal authorities are hard pressed for fast boats to carry the mail. The Tauric, which is a freight ship, was eleven days in crossing.

Mail Comes from Europe by Freight.

Albert B. Hilton, son of the late Judge Henry Hilton, applied in the United States District Court today to be freed of his debts. His application was opposed by two creditors, who were given ten days in which to file specifications.

The commission appointed by President McKinley to determine the most feasible and practicable route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama will sail on Saturday for the scene of its labors by steamer of the Atlas line. The members of the commission are Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N. (retired), chairman; Professor Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor W. H. Burr of Columbia University; George S. Morrison, civil engineer, New York; ex-United States Senator Pasco of Florida; Alfred Noble, civil engineer, Chicago; General Peter Hains, U. S. A.; Professor L. M. Haupt, University of Pennsylvania; General O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.

Canal Commission Will Sail on Saturday.

There was incorporated in Albany today "The Terminal Railroad and Tunnel company," with a nominal capital of $50,000, which soon may be increased to $5,000,000. The company is organized to build tunnels connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs and Manhattan Borough and Jersey City. Back of this incorporation is believed to be a comprehensive plan, involving millions of dollars and significant combinations of politicians. The company, it is stated, will build tunnels from Manhattan to Brooklyn and Jersey City under the East and North Rivers.

New Company to Build Tunnels.

Charles C. Beaman, the law partner of Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, has taken one of the plots on the north frontage of the Fifth Avenue Catholic Asylum Block. Mr. Beaman is associated with Lawyers George R. Schieffelin, Henry G. Trevor, and a fourth millionaire in the purchase of the Fifty-second frontage. Robert Olyphant took the fifth plot. The houses of these five men will occupy the entire available frontage in this street.

Beaman Gets Residence Plot on Fifth Avenue.

Two worthy institutions today benefited in a large measure at the hands of wealthy men. George R. Sheldon and his brother, Wall street brokers, gave $150,000 to St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I., and Andrew Carnegie gave $25,000 to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

More Money Donated to Charity.

Frank J. Gould has begun to buy real estate for investment. He says he prefers it to stocks and bonds.

Medical Inspectors to Meet.

A meeting of the school medical inspectors will be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Board of Education. Their work will be outlined, and they will be assigned to districts.

NEW TERMINALS

Of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company.

All passenger trains of the Wisconsin Central railway now arrive at and depart from the Central Station. Twelfth street and Park row. For further particulars apply at city office, 220 South Clark street.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

GOVERNOR SUGGESTS LEGISLATION IN MESSAGE TO ASSEMBLY.

Declares Object Should Not Be Limitation of Wealth but Protection for Individuals — Says Many Fortunes Are Honestly Amassed and Those Piling Up Millions by Technically Evading Law Should Receive Punishment.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The State Legislature convened in annual session today. In the Senate Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara County was reelected President pro tem., and in the House Frederick Nixon of Chautauqua County was reelected Speaker. A feature of the Senate chamber was a floral arch over the desk of Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, showing the word "excelsior" in red, white, and blue letters. After the organization of the two Houses had been completed, the annual message of Governor Theodore Roosevelt was read.

Text of the Message.

In his message Governor Roosevelt treated at considerable length the subjects of modern industrial conditions and trusts. He said in part:

The contrast offered in the highly specialized industrial community between the rich and the poor is exceedingly distressing, and, while under normal conditions the acquirement of wealth by an individual is necessarily of great incidental benefit to the community as a whole, yet this is by no means always the case.

In further discussing the subject the Governor said:

Probably the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring mankind, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits on the community—whatever the conscious purpose of those massing them may have been. The occasional wrongs committed or injuries endured are, on the whole, far outweighed by the mass of good which has resulted. The true questions to be asked are: Has any given individual been injured by the acquisition of wealth by any man? Were the rights of that individual, if they have been violated, insufficiently protected by law? If so, these rights, and all similar rights, ought to be guaranteed by additional legislation. The point to be aimed at is the protection of the individual against wrong, not the attempt to limit and hamper the acquisition and output of wealth.

As to Reformers.

It is almost equally dangerous either to blink evils and refuse to acknowledge their existence or to strike at them in a spirit of ignorant revenge, thereby doing far more harm than is remedied. It is well to remember that many of the worst and most dangerous laws which have been put upon statute books have been put there by zealous reformers with excellent intentions.

This problem has a hundred phases. The relation of the capitalist and the wage worker makes one; the proper attitude of the state towards extreme poverty another; the proper attitude of the State towards the question of the ownership and running of so-called "public utilities" a third. But among all these phases the one which at this time has the greatest prominence is the question of what are commonly termed "trusts," meaning by the name those vast combinations of capital, usually flourishing by virtue of some monopolistic element.

Changes Injure Workers.

He continued that every new feature of this industrial revolution produced hardship because in its later stages it had been literally a revolution instead of an evolution. The new inventions and discoveries and the new methods of taking advantage of business facilities afforded by the extraordinary development of our material civilization had caused the changes to proceed with such marvelous rapidity that at each stage some body of workers found itself unable to accommodate itself to the new conditions with sufficient speed to escape hardship.

The message then added:

To say that the present system of haphazard license and lack of supervision and regulation is the best possible is absurd. The men who endeavor to prevent the remedying of real abuses not only show callous disregard for the suffering of others, but also weaken those who are anxious to prevent the adoption of indiscriminate would-be remedies which would subvert our whole industrial fabric. The chicanery, and the dishonest, even though not technically illegal, methods through which some great fortunes have been made are scandals to our civilization. The man who by swindling or wrongdoing acquires great wealth for himself at the expense of his fellows stands as low morally as any predatory medieval nobleman and is a more dangerous member of society. Any law and any method of construing the law which will enable the community to punish him, either by taking away his wealth or by imprisonment, should be welcomed. Of course, such laws are even more needed in dealing with great corporations or trusts than with individuals. They are needed quite as much for the sake of honest corporations as for the sake of the public.

List of Abuses.

Much could be done, he said, at once by amendment of the corporation laws, so as to provide for such publicity as could not work injustice as between business rivals. He added:

The chief abuses alleged to arise from trusts are probably the following: Misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unscrupulous promotions; overcapitalization; unfair competition, resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates; the wielding of increased power over the wage earners.

Some of these evils could be partially remedied by a modification of our corporation laws. Such laws will themselves provide the needed publicity and the needed circumstantiality of statement. We should know authoritatively whether stock represents actual value of plants, or whether it represents brands or good will; or, if not, what it does represent, if anything. It is desirable to know how much was actually bought, how much was issued free; and to whom and, if possible, for what reason. This would enable us to see just what the public has a right to expect in the way of service and taxation.

Where a trust becomes a monopoly the State has an immediate right to interfere. Care should be taken not to stifle enterprise or disclose any facts of a business that are essentially private; but the State, for the protection of the public, should exercise the right to inspect, to examine thoroughly, all the workings of great corporations just as is now done with banks; and, wherever the interests of the public demand it, it should publish the results of its examination. Then if there are inordinate profits competition or public sentiment will give the public the benefit in lowered prices; and, if not, the power of taxation remains.

Governor Roosevelt also devotes some space to a review of labor legislation in New York, and commends the work of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration in dealing with strikes during the year past. He promises his approval of a drug clerks' bill. He recommends the repeal of the Horton boxing law.

HANNA WILL NOT BE CHAIRMAN.

Ohio Senator Would Not Accept the Honor of Presiding Over Republican Convention.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 3.—Senator Hanna declared today that although he had been urged to stand for the permanent chairmanship of the next Republican national convention he would not do so. He said also he will not be one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio in the convention. He wants General Dick to have an uncontested place in the Ohio delegation-at-large.

GEAR ARRIVES AT DES MOINES.

Iowa Senatorial Candidate Comes to Take Charge of Fight—Both Sides Are Confident.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Gear arrived in town tonight to take an active part in the Senatorial contest. He was looking well, and declared that he was feeling "fine as a fiddle." When asked how the situation appeared to him, he said: "It's all right, I believe; though my friends who have been here right along know better than I. They tell me there is no danger, and I think they know what they are talking about."

The managers of the Gear campaign declared after his arrival they were confident they would win both the organization of the House and the Senatorship.

The Cummins people admit Gear may have a majority of one or two in the Senate, while the Gear people claim anywhere from twelve to seventeen majority in that body. The fact of the Senate being so divided as between the two candidates makes the House close even on the most favorable figures which the Gear people are able to show.

The Speakership caucus will be held Saturday night, and until that time every effort will be put forth by the friends of the two candidates to unify their votes, and the prospect is that it will be one of the sharpest contests of years.

The Gear people are trying to bring back into line for Mr. Bowen those Gear supporters who early gave promises to Mr. Eaton. And this turned out in some cases to be quite a difficult job. They have not got them all as yet, and it is pretty certain three or possibly four members of the House who are counted on to vote for Senator Gear will stick to their promises to Mr. Eaton and vote for him for Speaker.

CONTESTS ON IN KENTUCKY.

Goebel, Beckham, and Others Serve Notice in Legislature—Tilt Over Appointment of Committees.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—In the Legislature today the reading of the Governor's message, deferred from yesterday, occupied most of the time. After the reading the formal notice of the contests of Goebel and Beckham, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was read in both Houses. The various contests in the House and Senate were also reported. There are seventeen in all.

A motion was presented to have the clerk of the House prepare ballots for the selection of contest committees. The Republicans asked that a committee be appointed to watch the preparation of the ballots and prevent fraud. A bitter debate ensued.

The Speaker finally took the ground that the motion was out of order, inasmuch as the law provided for the arrangement of the ballot box.

This matter was made the cause of holding a caucus of the Republican members and leaders tonight, at which it was determined to insist tomorrow on the appointment of the committees and to take other steps to protect rights which they think might be encroached upon.

M'LAURIN SCORES MORMONS.

Mississippi Governor, in Message, Recommends Laws to Prevent Doctrines of Sect Being Taught.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.—The reading of Governor McLaurin's message in the Legislature today created quite a surprise when the section referring to the growth of Mormonism in Mississippi was reached. The Governor denounced the Mormon sect and recommended the adoption of laws that will prevent the teachings of the doctrine in the State.

IN A DILEMMA OVER PRIMARIES.

Republican Leaders Submit Question to Judge Carter—Blame Jamieson for the Mistake.

Local Republican leaders are in a dilemma regarding the date of the State convention and the question of holding but one primary election for all delegates. If Judge Carter, to whom the matter has been submitted, decides against the one primary plan they will try to have the convention date changed. To do this the nine members of the State committee in Cook County will petition Chairman Rannells to call a special meeting of that body for the purpose of postponing the convention to May 10 or 17. The four delegates-at-large to the national convention then would be named within the time limit of thirty days designated by the National committee.

The question whether all delegates can be elected at one primary was submitted to Judge Carter by Robert M. Simon, Senator D. A. Campbell, and D. H. Kochersperger, representing the County Executive committee. The Judge promised to give an opinion within the next two or three days.

Most of the politicians interpret the law as meaning that the primary between November and April must be for city and town conventions and the other for State, Congressional, and county conventions. It is charged that the date of the State convention was made upon the representation of T. N. Jamieson, National committeeman, that under the call all delegates to the national convention must be chosen sixty days prior to June 19. It has since been discovered, however, that the call requires only thirty days.

The Executive committeemen also presented to Judge Carter the name of William C. Malley of the Thirty-fourth Ward as candidate for Election Commissioner to succeed the late Hope Reed Cody. No immediate action will be taken.

Judge Haney and Walter Reeves will be the chief attractions at a roundup of Southern Illinois Republicans today at Carbondale. The Judge left Chicago at 8:40 last night, accompanied by James Pease, Justice John Richardson, Harry Oldham, and Louis Behan. The occasion is a meeting of the Central committee of the Twenty-second District to call the district convention. A number of prominent Republicans from every county of the district will attend and meet the two candidates for Governor.

Later Judge Haney will visit Mount Vernon and Duquoin. On Thursday and Friday of next week he will attend similar gatherings at Freeport and Rockford.

GOMPERS ON LABOR OUTLOOK.

Pleased with the Building Compromise in Chicago—Would Welcome Union of Workmen's Societies.

The Executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, comprising President Samuel Gompers, John B. Lennon of Bloomington, and Thomas I. Kidd, met in Chicago yesterday for the consideration of matters which came up before the recent annual convention of the federation at Detroit. Practically all day was taken up with certain boycotts. Mr. Gompers said last night he hoped to be able to take up the strike and lockout of the piano and organ makers before his departure, but was not certain that he would be able to reach it. There are other labor troubles he said he hoped to be able to adjust. He expressed much satisfaction at the agreement recently reached by the joint committees of the Building Contractors' Council and the Building Trades Council providing for a permanent Board of Arbitration.

Mr. Gompers is credited with the ambition of bringing the National Building Trades Council under the wing of the American Federation of Labor. When asked concerning it last night he said:

"The National Building Trades Council is merely an incident. I should like to see all labor organizations of every character enrolled in the American Federation of Labor. There is no other organization under which other labor bodies could get together. It is greater and better adapted to the purpose because it has less government than any other."

A mass-meeting of Chicago machinists under the auspices of the Chicago lodges of the International Association of Machinists was held last night at Orden and Western avenues. About 300 were present, and many new members were taken into the association. The meeting considered the demand for the new scale, which will be presented to employers on March 1. The scale provides for a minimum pay of $2.80 a day. Heretofore the scale has varied, running from $2.50, $2.60 up to $2.80. A ten-hour workday is the rule at present, and while there is a sentiment in favor of a nine-hour day, this is not likely to be insisted on if the wage scale is agreed to by the employers. Another meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 151 East North avenue, which will be addressed by English and German speakers.

COL. COMBA AT FORT SHERIDAN.

Commander of Fifth United States Infantry Assigned to Command the Post.

Colonel Richard Comba of the Fifth United States Infantry has been assigned to the command of Fort Sheridan, where two battalions of his regiment already are stationed. Colonel McComba will be retired in 1901, when he will reach the age limit of 64 years. He entered the army as a private in 1855, was corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant of the Seventh Infantry, and in 1863 was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the regiment. He was promoted to First Lieutenant in October, 1863; Captain in March, 1865; Major in the Ninth Infantry in 1889; Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry in 1898, and Colonel of the Fifth in 1898. He served through the Spanish war in Cuba, and was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in September, 1898. He will supersede Lieutenant Colonel Hooden at Fort Sheridan.

ORDER DAY SEWER LABOR

BY PARTY VOTE COUNCIL AUTHORIZES MAYOR'S SCHEME.

Action Applies to South Side Intercepting Conduit—Debate on the Measure—Special Committee on Street Railway Matters—Ordinance Providing for Bonds for Truant School Referred—Brick for Paving Made Special for Monday.

WORK DONE BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

Passed the ordinance allowing the city administration to build the South Side intercepting sewer by day labor.

Made special order for next Monday an ordinance changing the specifications for paving brick.

Confirmed the appointment of the special committee to consider street railway matters.

Received an ordinance providing for the appointment of an art commission.

Referred an ordinance providing for the issuance of bonds to build a truant school.

Adopted resolutions in memory of ex-Alderman D. W. Ryan.

Referred an ordinance looking toward the renting of space under sidewalks.

Referred an ordinance giving the Corporation Counsel authority to confess judgment in favor of electric lighting companies.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening there was the first party vote for several years. It was on the proposition to allow the city administration to build the South Side intercepting sewer by day labor, which was carried by the solid vote of the Democratic Aldermen, with one exception, aided by three Republican members of the Council. The vote stood 34 to 27 on the roll-call, which was really the test, five Republicans and one Democrat being absent. On the final roll-call the vote was 40 to 21, but on this several Republicans got into the band wagon. The test vote stood as follows:

YEAS.

Coughlin, Kenna, Gunther, Blake [5], Martin, McCormick, Fick, Novak [8], Garry, Cullerton, Hurt, Brennan [10], Duddleston, Hallstrom, Kuna, Conlon, Brennan [18], Powers, Morris, Brown, Pettibone, Herrmann, Werno, Goldzier, Butler [25], Schlake, Bigane, Carey, Russell, Boyd, Badenoch, Mayor, Darcey, Watkins—34.

NAYS.

Pike, Ailing, Jackson, Foreman, Connor, Brenner, Novak [10], Colson, Patterson, Maypole, Fowler, Belfuss, Bea, Smulski, Oberndorf, Johnson, Pettibone, Smith, Olson, Peterson, Helm, Griffith, Blake [31], Keeney, Rector, Hildmann, Nelson, Math—27.

REPUBLICANS VOTING YEA.

Butler [25]. Badenoch. Mayor—3.

DEMOCRAT VOTING NO.

Maypole—1.

REPUBLICANS ABSENT.

Fitch, Raymer, Butler [27], Zeman, Bennett—5.

DEMOCRAT ABSENT.

Neagle—1.

On the vote passing the ordinance the Democrats, with the exception of Maypole, all voted "aye," and ten Republicans voted with them. They were:

Connor, Brenner, Novak [10], Fowler, Belfuss, Oberndorf, Butler [25], Rector, Badenoch, Mayor—10.

The Democratic Aldermen had been given the word to be present, and all of them were on hand with the exception of Neagle, who would not have voted for the ordinance had he been present. It was the first time this has happened since the night of the inauguration. Some of the absent Republicans are said to have been unwilling to go on record in the matter.

Schlake Calls Up Ordinance.

Alderman Schlake called up the ordinance which allows the city to build the South Side intercepting sewer by day labor, and said an amendment had been added providing all men employed must be certified by the Civil Service commission, thus, he claimed, making it impossible to mix politics with the work.

Alderman Blake (Twenty-fifth) asked that action be postponed until a future meeting, when it could be made a special order. Alderman Schlake moved to lay this on the table, which was done by the foregoing vote of 34 to 27, which was the test of the sentiment of the Council.

In the debate which followed Alderman Griffith asserted that the amendment providing for civil service appointments was buncombe, and asserted it would cost the city more to do the work by day labor than by contract.

Alderman Nelson quoted from the figures submitted by the Mayor to show that the estimate for day labor was $53,000 in excess of the contractor's bid, and added that it probably would turn out the cost would be double that. He said the only argument in favor of day labor was that the contractors always secured extras, and asked if the city Law department could not draw a contract which would stick. If not, he advised the hiring of competent lawyers.

Alderman Math said no extras would have been allowed in previous work had the city's supervision of it been in competent hands, and claimed that it was poor policy to allow the people responsible for that supervision to build this tunnel by day labor.

Debate on the Measure.

Alderman Novak (Eighth) advocated the passage of the ordinance, in which he said the question was a political one, and the only reason for the opposition of the Republicans was they were afraid some Democrats would get jobs.

Alderman Patterson moved to recommit to the committee, but this on motion of Alderman Novak (Eighth) was laid on the table by a viva voce vote.

Alderman Butler (Twenty-fifth) said he was in favor of allowing the work to be done by day labor so that the experiment of doing city work in this way could be tried. Alderman Eidmann retorted that it had been tried in the Water Pipe Extension department, and all knew the results.

Alderman Smulski said he had looked over the list of laborers employed in his ward and certified by the Civil Service commission, and every one was a Democrat.

Finally, after Alderman Pike had had passed an amendment providing that all material be advertised for and bought from the lowest bidder, the previous question was ordered and the ordinance passed—40 to 21.

Brick for Paving.

The Mayor submitted an ordinance, which was made a special order for the next meeting, amending the brick ordinance so as to make any brick which could stand certain tests available for street paving, and changing the size to 4x8x2¼ inches. The claim is made that under the present ordinance there is a monopoly in the paving brick business.

Special Street Railway Committee.

The Mayor announced the following Aldermen as the committee to take charge of street railway matters:

Foreman, Herrman, Jackson, Brennan [10th], Raymer, Schlake.

Commissioner McGann reported all the facts connected with the recent controversy with the Northwestern "L," and the new ordinance extending the time in which that road can be built was made a special order for the next meeting, as told elsewhere.

Other Business Transacted.

Alderman Badenoch introduced an ordinance providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of $125,000 for a truant school, and one providing for a department of bookkeeping and auditing for the city, which were sent to committee.

By a rising vote the Council adopted resolutions in memory of ex-Alderman Daniel W. Ryan of the Fourteenth Ward.

Alderman Fowler arose to a question of personal privilege and said the reason he did not go before the Civil Service commission to make charges in the case of the West Lake street paving was that he desired it to be tried before an impartial tribunal.

Alderman Pike sent in an amendment to the South Side boulevard ordinance now in committee substituting Twenty-second street for Sixteenth.

Alderman Coughlin had an order, which after reciting the claim that the new revenue law "has not as yet received no results," advocated the increasing of policemen and firemen's salaries. No one could find out exactly what did become of it, but it was not passed.

Shortest and Best Route to Florida.

Via Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad and connections. Two trains daily. Through sleeping car tickets sold. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798.

FORM A LAUNDRY COMBINE.

Eighteen Chicago Concerns Merge Their Business into a $2,000,000 Corporation—To Cut Agents Rates

A consolidation of eighteen Chicago laundries was announced yesterday at Springfield, when incorporation papers were issued to the Sanitary Laundry company of Chicago. The objects of the organization are "laundering, dyeing, and repairing, and the manufacture of toilet articles." The capital stock is $2,000,000. The incorporators are E. D. Ellis, President of the Eureka Laundry company, 155 West Madison street; Abraham F. Doremus, proprietor of a laundry at 458 West Madison street; and Peter De Tamble.

The papers have been deposited in trust with A. J. Graham of Graham & Sons, bankers, 134 West Madison street. A representative of the new concern has been promoting the deal for several weeks. A bitter fight has been conducted by a combination of South Side laundries to prevent the consolidation. The opposition seemed for a time to be sure of victory, but a number of the larger lower-priced laundries were enlisted and the deal effected.

The representatives of the corporation say that the fundamental idea of the consolidation is to cut down commissions paid to barber shops, drug stores, and other laundry agencies. The laundry war during the last year has been waged so fiercely that the agencies have become the dictators in the business. A barber shop proprietor who represented a laundry would be approached by several rival concerns and offered large bonuses to change his allegiance. In the case of a centrally located shop having a large number of customers this bidding reached large terms. The wealthy laundry concerns began to crowd out the weaker ones and the consolidation of the latter was the result.

The corporation will elect officers and organize its business within ten days. Many agencies will be done away with altogether and the commissions of others will be reduced 50 per cent. A number of branch laundries under the control of the main members of the combine will be discontinued and the machinery installed in the larger plants. A number of offers have been made to the promoters to buy laundries owned by men who think the business will not pay in competition with the combine.

"BIG SANDY" WALTERS FREE.

Judge Brentano Grants the Writ of Habeas Corpus and the Man Who Pleaded Guilty Is Let Go.

Charles, alias "Big Sandy," Walters is free, in spite of his plea of guilty to a charge of perjury. He was released yesterday by Judge Brentano on a writ of habeas corpus. "Big Sandy" came as near going to the penitentiary as any man in Cook County ever did who escaped. He was sentenced, and Jailer Whitman had him on the list to be taken down two weeks ago, when he was released on bonds of $10,000 pending the hearing of a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Brentano. Walters had pleaded guilty before Judge Burke last May and was permitted to go on his old bond pending sentence.

Some weeks later Judge Burke went to Europe and did not return until the last of August. The defendant was then called before Judge Burke and sentenced. Then the question of the jurisdiction of the court was questioned. It was urged by his counsel that Judge Burke had lost jurisdiction of the case, as Walters had been released on his old bond. It was contended that when Walters entered his plea of guilty his bondsmen were released, and that from then on there were no bonds in the case. Therefore when the court permitted him to go free there was nothing upon which to bring him back into court again. Judge Brentano held this plea was good.

NEW ORDINANCE IS IN EFFECT.

Milwaukee Street Railway Posts Signs and Adopts Conditions—No Decision from Court.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The action of the City Council and the Mayor in passing and signing the ordinance extending the street railway franchises is the subject of condemnation here today in all classes of citizens. The defiance of the injunction of the courts has caused uncomplimentary things to be said about the street car Aldermen and the Mayor. It was a significant fact that many Aldermen, in celebrating last night, conspicuously displayed large wads of new money, the bills being of large denomination.

Despite the fact that the street railway company publicly announced it had not accepted the ordinance as yet, on account of the injunction, the four-cent fare commutation tickets were on sale by conductors this morning.

Policemen and firemen commenced to ride free today, in accordance with the provisions of the new ordinance, although in so doing they are said to be violating the anti-pass law, a thing Henry C. Payne solemnly promised his company would never do when first it barred the police and firemen from riding.

There was such a volume of briefs and affidavits brought before Judge Ludwig this morning that the court day was ended before the attorneys finished reading. Consequently there was no decision of the court on the question of dissolving the injunction.

JURY PROBES WHITE DEAL.

Continues Search, Believing Other Men Were Implicated in Michigan Military Board Scandal.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The grand jury started today to discover, if possible, what became of the $8,000 of the profits of the military deal which General White withdrew from a Grand Rapids bank the day after he deposited the $18,000 received by him on the division of the spoils. Colonel Eli R. Sutton was the only witness examined, but more are expected tomorrow. Colonel Sutton exhibited his bank books and private accounts to the jury.

Nothing has been heard from White, and Sheriff Porter is in Chicago endeavoring to get some clew to his whereabouts.

Chief of Detectives Colleran, who has been requested to institute a search in Chicago for General White, said last night his officers had been unable to locate the fugitive.

CANADA NOT SEEKING TRUSTS.

Officers Point to Laws Already Existing as Reply to Report of Negotiation with American Concerns.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—At the office of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright, in reply to a question about a representative of the government having been sent to the United States to negotiate for the removal of trusts to Canada, it was said that Sir Richard is and always has been opposed to trusts in Canada, and is largely responsible for the present Canadian law against trusts and may bring in a measure at the coming session of Parliament to make the law against trusts in Canada still more stringent.

ACTRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Minnie Seligman Cutting Asks Missouri Court to Release Her from Husband.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—Minnie Seligman Cutting, the actress, through her attorney, this afternoon filed suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Robert Cutting of New York. She alleges desertion. The couple were married on July 28, 1892, at Monmouth Beach, N. J. They separated on Oct. 18, 1898, and Mrs. Cutting alleges her husband has since remained away from her.

Henry Thale Robbed of $400.

Henry Thale, who lives at the Le Grand Hotel, Kinzie and Wells streets, told Captain Mahoney of the Harrison Street Police Station that he had been robbed of $400 at 2009 Armour avenue last night. The complaint resulted in the arrest of Eva Lowrie and three other women.

MYSTERY OVER C. A. TRACY

BOOKKEEPER FOR F. P. BAGLEY & CO. MISSING FOR WEEKS.

**Disappears on a Sunday Afternoon After Calling on a Friend, and Neither Family, Employers, Nor Police Can Find a Reason for His Abs

NEW TURN IN NAVY ROW.

SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY IS AGAIN AN ISSUE.

Proposed Creation of Rank of Vice Admiral Brings on New Discussion —Navy Officers in Conference with President Give Him Their Opinion on Naval Ethics Applicable—Whole Situation Presents Some Delicate Questions—Oppose Two Grades.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.

Some of the Captains who were present at the conference with the President yesterday say they did not express any opinion on the merits of the Schley-Sampson controversy, but were united in their views on the general principles of promotions. They informed the President that according to the traditions of the navy the position of Vice Admiral should be filled only by some officer who had rendered unusually brilliant service, and the place should never be given merely as a matter of ordinary promotion.

Schley-Sampson Affair Comes Up in New Form.

They were of the opinion that Rear Admiral Schley could not be promoted to such a place because his actions in the battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet were largely the same as those of the individual Captains, his command being the result of the accidental absence of the Commander-in-Chief. They also declared that as Sampson in an official letter had declared Schley guilty of "reprehensible conduct" prior to the battle, Schley should not be promoted or distinguished in any way until he had demanded a court of inquiry and had his conduct fully inquired into. They did not express an opinion as to whether his conduct was reprehensible or not, but merely indicated their belief in his obligation to demand a court of inquiry to clear himself.

They declared it would be satisfactory to them and in accordance with the custom of the service to make Sampson a Vice Admiral because of his work as Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, whether he actually participated in the final battle or not. If the President follows the suggestion of the Captains he would recommend the creation by Congress of the single rank of Vice Admiral and promote Sampson over Schley's head, but this is believed to be impossible.

Senator McComas and other friends of Schley might agree to a bill making two Vice Admirals and promoting Sampson over Schley by one number, but it is not believed Congress would ever consent to the creation of a single unusual place for Sampson. The bill would have to pass both branches of Congress, and Republicans and Democrats in the House say they would not dare to return to their constituents after an open vote to degrade Schley and elevate Sampson.

It is believed the President fully understands the political situation, and he may agree to a scheme providing medals of honor for all who participated in the Santiago fight, including Sampson, and couple with this an increase of pay sufficient to compensate the Captains and others for their failure to secure promotion. Such a measure could probably be passed by Congress. The President, it is said, was ready to agree to the proposition to make both Sampson and Schley Vice Admirals, but as the Captains have declared the latter must demand a court of inquiry before he is promoted, and as Schley is on the South Atlantic station, nothing could be done unless the department should recall him, which would be, in effect, ordering a court of inquiry instead of having it come from him.

The Captains had not a word of complaint against Schley's conduct in the battle, and Captain Cook frankly explained the celebrated loop of the Brooklyn was the joint action of himself and Schley, besides which the loop is merely a debatable bit of tactics which the Captains did not criticise. Members of Congress do not attach much importance to the opinions of the Captains, as the position of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is so well known it would be a foolish Captain who would record himself in opposition.

Navy Opposed to Two Grades of Vice Admiral.

There is general opposition throughout the navy to the creation of two grades of Vice Admiral. This opinion was expressed to the President yesterday at the conference held with the Santiago Captains in regard to the suitable reward which should go to the officers of the North Atlantic fleet. It is hardly likely the President will recommend Congress to provide for two such grades, which is out of all proportion to the requirements of the service, and would furnish three high grades beyond any in the military service.

In the conference of yesterday there was little offered of personal character, and the discussion was on the broad lines of the needs of the service rather than on whether Sampson or Schley was entitled to the glory of the Santiago victory. The creation of the grade of Vice Admiral will be used as an argument for the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, and it is said that one of the first actions of General Miles' friends in the Senate will be the introduction of a measure which will have the effect of creating the new grade for him.

It is by no means certain, however, that Miles will secure the place. There is abundant opposition to him still in the War department, and the withdrawal of Alger does not appear to have altered the conditions which prevailed under the latter's administration. Miles' recommendations are unheeded and his communications are practically ignored.

It took three weeks of time and the personal offices of a prominent army officer to secure Secretary Root's attention to a letter which Miles had written to the War department concerning the detail of a line Major to his regiment in the Philippines.

Actual subscriptions to the Lawton fund today brought the total up to $44,122, and there are reports of other subscriptions sufficient to put the total over $50,000. In today's list there was credited an additional sum of $770 from citizens of Chicago through Alexander Revell.

Wants Times of Congress Meeting Rearranged.

"I will push my measure providing for changing the day for the assembling of Congress," said Representative Shafroth of Colorado today. "Under present conditions members do not take the oath of office under thirteen months after they have been elected. Therefore, I contend the members are not fresh from the people, and the House is not a representative body. Before members-elect take their seats conditions have changed and questions which were alive during the election, and upon which they were sent here to legislate, have changed.

"Under existing arrangements a member frequently serves his second session in Congress after having been turned down by his constituents, and consequently he does not represent any one. If my plan of having Congress assemble in the January following the election be adopted, it would do away with all of these objections. A member would have completed his term and made his record; then he could go before the people and say: 'Here is what I have done. If you approve it give me another term, but if you disapprove what I have done, then reject me.'

"After a member has been defeated by his constituents there is a disposition to 'get even' with them, and he is likely to be careless and neglect his duties. A defeated candidate is naturally downcast, and if there is a time during a legislator's life when he is open to bribery, it is just after his record has been disapproved by his constituents in his contest for reelection."

Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster at Chicago, has been ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind.

In the lobby of the House are forty-five large rolls of petitions protesting against the seating of members-elect Roberts of Utah. They were carelessly thrown against the rear wall of the House and are draped with cheap flags. During a recess of the House visitors are admitted to the lobby, and frequently a crowd is found around the pile of petitions. They have been handled by the curious ones, many of the rolls have become unwrapped, and the lobby consequently presents an untidy appearance.

Rolls of Roberts Protests Ordered Out of Lobby.

Several members objected to permitting them to remain there any longer, and this afternoon the Sergeant-at-Arms received a number of messages from members requesting him to remove the objectionable petitions.

They have already served their purpose, and as the Roberts case will be decided this week in all probability, the members do not consider it necessary to have these unsightly rolls in the lobby any longer.

Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, who has been quoted as running a crusade against excessive social duties, says: "I have never considered the matter, but you can say it is an utter impossibility for a Senator's wife to make in person the calls it is her duty to pay."

General Ludlow's nomination as a Brigadier General of regulars is a circumstance much out of the ordinary. There is no vacancy in that grade for him, and will not be until Jan. 21, when General Anderson goes on the retired list. The nomination is made thus far in advance so as to relieve the President of the pressure which has been steadily exerted by candidates for the office and their political and personal friends who were urging their selection.

New System of Promotions for Staff Officers.

The nomination of General MacArthur and the death of General Lawton create two vacancies in the staff corps of the army. One is in the Adjutant General's department in the grade of Major, and the other in the Inspector General's department in the same grade. Such places are among the most attractive in the service, and there are always numerous candidates for the offices. They have been filled by executive appointment largely upon the exertion of influence.

Hereafter they will be filled upon the recommendation of an army board, instituted for the examination of line officers designated for staff places. The candidates must be recommended by senior officers, and the merits of each applicant will be passed upon by the board specially detailed.

There is much interest in the result of the examination shortly to be held, as well as in the system involved in the inquiry. It is supposed to relieve the President of the great annoyance of personal solicitation to which he has been subjected whenever there are army billets at his disposal.

The final selection, however, rests with the President, who is not required to appoint the officer recommended by the board. There will still remain an opportunity for the use of political and other influence to the same extent as heretofore.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip gave a dinner and theater party this evening at which Miss Ruth Crandon and Miss Cox of Chicago were the guests of honor. The dinner was served at the Cairo, where Mr. Vanderlip resides. The party went from there to the theater, Mrs. Perry H. Heath chaperoned the young people.

President McKinley has settled the question of army promotion for a while by the nominations sent in to the Senate today. These make General Bates a Major General of volunteers and give Wheaton a brevet of the same rank. Both, however, are retained in the regular service only as commanding their regiments, but one of them at least will get his star when General Merritt retires next summer.

President Ends Army Promotion Questions.

The two regular Brigadiers appointed to fill vacancies are Young and MacArthur from the Philippine force and General Ludlow from Cuba, the latter promotion being made possible by the retirement this month of General Anderson at Chicago. The three new Brigadiers are all permanent, as no one can be retired for some years to come. General Merritt, however, retires next June, which will make a vacancy among the Major Generals.

The creation of the Brigadier from the engineer corps creates a precedent which may be followed later on by the promotion of Adjutant General Corbin when Merritt retires, as Corbin is now a Brigadier General, and has received no reward for the vast amount of work he has done since the war with Spain broke out.

Foss of Chicago Guides Naval Affairs Committee.

All the members of the House Naval Affairs committee called upon Speaker Henderson this morning and told him it was their desire to elect Representative Foss of Chicago acting chairman of the committee during the absence of Mr. Boutelle of Maine. They had intended to hold a meeting and take such action, but the Speaker said this course would be unnecessary, as the rules of the House provided in the absence of the chairman of a committee the ranking member presided over its deliberations. Therefore it will not be necessary for any action on the part of the members of the committee, and Mr. Foss is now performing the duties of Chairman Boutelle. He has issued a call for a meeting on Friday, when he will organize it by appointing subcommittees.

Many Dinners on Social List for the Week.

There is no end of dinners arranged for and being arranged. This week there are three or four for an evening. Tomorrow Mrs. Charles G. Dawes gives a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. E. F. Pierce of Chicago, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gage. In the evening Mrs. Grant gives a dinner to her friends. Solicitor General Richards also has dinner invitations out for tomorrow night. Mrs. Foraker gives a dinner and dance for the young men who are here from Yale the same night. On Friday Mrs. Hitchcock gives a luncheon for the débutantes of the White House. It was expected Mrs. Gage's house guests would also be present, but they were compelled to send regrets, as Mrs. Pierce and Miss Crandon leave for Chicago on Friday. Senator Depew will give the first of a series of dinners on Jan. 9.

List of Members for Appropriation Work Is Ready.

"Uncle" Joe Cannon will announce the Subcommittee on Appropriations tomorrow, when the real work of providing the means for conducting the government will begin. Some of the preliminary drafts of the appropriation bills have already been made, and one of the first to be taken up will be the urgency deficiency bill. This will probably be reported during the week and will be one of the largest ever framed, carrying nearly $55,000,000. It is one of the most important measures considered by Congress, as it provides for deficiencies in every branch of the government.

Bill to Pension Widow of Col. Stotsenberg.

Senator Allen of Nebraska today introduced a bill providing for a pension of $50 a month for Mary Stotsenberg, widow of Colonel Stotsenberg of the First Nebraska Infantry. It will be remembered this is the officer whom the Populists of Nebraska endeavored to have deprived of his command, and they made charges against him which were investigated and found to be untrue. Colonel Stotsenberg was killed while leading his regiment in battle.

Great Increase in Hawaii Crop of Sugar Expected.

Official reports to the State department put the production of sugar in the Hawaiian Islands during the last crop year at 282,807 tons, of which Hawaii made 117,239 tons; Maui, 54,389 tons; Oahu, 45,820 tons; and Kauai, 65,359 tons. The estimates for the next year are for a gross production of 304,608 tons. New plantations have been started on the Islands of Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Oahu, and Hawaii by American companies. Sugar came into the United States free before annexation, but the effect of putting the islands under the flag has been to largely increase the capital invested in sugar, and year after next the production will be greatly increased.

Congressman Boutelle Is Better.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 3.—A private letter from the attending physician at McLean Asylum, Waverley, Mass., says: "I am glad to be able to tell you that Congressman Boutelle has made some further progress since I wrote you on Friday last.

Choice of Routes to Florida.

Tourists are given the option of two through car lines via the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad. Excursion tickets with long limits now on sale. Stopovers granted. City ticket office, 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798.

GAGE TO GIVE A REPORT.

TREASURY TRANSACTIONS IN NEW YORK TO BECOME PUBLIC.

Secretary Courts Fullest Investigation and Congressman Sulzer of New York Introduces Resolution Accordingly—Entire Correspondence Regarding Depositories Will Be at Disposal of Congress—Reasons Why Standard Oil Bank Is Chosen.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—There is to be an immediate Congressional investigation of all the facts regarding the deposit of internal revenue funds in the national banks, with particular reference to the connection between the National City Bank of New York and the Secretary of the Treasury. This investigation will be conducted practically at the request of Secretary Gage himself, and a resolution will be passed practically without opposition asking him for all letters, telegrams, and other papers in connection with the operation.

Congressman Sulzer of New York introduced a resolution to this effect today. It was held over under the rules for the express purpose of giving the leaders of the House an opportunity to recast it and have it go to the Treasury department as a Republican measure, asking for information, but without any implied criticism. Secretary Gage informed Speaker Henderson and others that he would welcome any investigation made by Congress, and not only that he would furnish copies of all correspondence, but would explain personally and through his subordinates the tenor of all verbal agreements and conferences, both here in Washington and in New York.

Acting on this hint the Republican members of the Ways and Means committee held a meeting after the House adjourned and decided to report such a resolution of inquiry which will be permitted to go through the House without opposition. If any opposition develops a special rule will be resorted to for the purpose of securing immediate consideration.

Differ on Question of Policy.

Many Republican members of the House and Senate, while they do not ascribe any unworthy motives at all to the Secretary, differ with him materially on the question of policy involved. They fear the apparent friendliness of the Treasury department for the National City Bank, which is known to be controlled by the Standard Oil interests, will be used against the Republicans in the coming campaign. For this reason they are anxious to bring out all the facts, and particularly the claim of the Secretary that the designation of that bank was made only because it had enough bonds deposited to cover two or three days' receipts.

Many members of the House in particular take the ground that the Treasury department should not be expected to divert revenues from the ordinary channels merely to make things easier for a crowd of stock jobbers.

Nation Grows Rich Too Fast.

It is said at the Treasury department the result of the investigation will be to show conclusively the remarkable fact that the government is getting rich too rapidly, and that the receipts exceed the expenditures to such an extent that there will be a constant drain of the money in circulation into the Treasury unless the revenues are reduced or the expenditures increased or the amount of the deposits in national banks added largely to.

In anticipation of the passage of the resolution of inquiry by the House, the Treasury department is already at work preparing the information asked for, and there will be no delay in getting before the people the full details of the transactions which have caused so much unfavorable comment.

SENATE INQUIRY RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Allen Offers One Asking Treasury Report and Two Regarding the Philippines Are Presented.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—In the Senate today Mr. Allen presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for all letters passing between the Treasury department and the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, and also all agreements made between the Treasury department and those banks concerning the deposit of funds, etc.

Mr. Aldrich objected to present consideration and the resolution went over until tomorrow.

A like disposition was made of a resolution offered by Mr. Pettigrew, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to whether General Torres of the Philippine army came under a flag of truce as a representative of Aguinaldo to General Otis after the beginning of hostilities last February, making an explanation of the outbreak and suggesting means of terminating the troubles.

Mr. Aldrich gave notice he would call up the financial bill immediately after the morning business tomorrow. Mr. Hoar then entered a protest against what he termed an attempt to throttle Senators in their efforts to obtain information concerning the "deplorable conditions" which have existed in the Philippines. Mr. Aldrich explained that he had no desire to suppress anything or any Senator and withdrew the notice to take up the financial bill, "after the consideration of routine morning business," fixing the time definitely at 2 o'clock.

AMENDMENTS OF FINANCE BILL

Changes Submitted to Senate for Incorporation in Measure Now Under Consideration.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Republican members of the Senate Finance committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the financial bill, which he offered in the Senate today. The most important relates to the greenbacks, and is as follows:

After the word authority on line 5, page 12, strike out remainder of section and insert:

And the gold coin received from the sale of said bonds shall first be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged in the manner hereinbefore provided for an equal amount of the notes redeemed and held for exchange, and the United States notes exchanged in accordance with the provisions of this section shall, when covered into the Treasury, be reissued as now provided by law, and the gold coin in the reserve fund, together with the redeemed notes held for use as provided in this section, shall at no time exceed the maximum sum of $150,000,000.

All of section 6 is eliminated and the following section substituted:

Section 6. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable Feb. 1, 1904, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1907, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, payable Aug. 1, 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of $50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority; provided that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth, to yield an income of 2½ per cent per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest effected the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be held to be payments on account of the sinking fund created by section 3,694 of the Revised Statutes; and, provided further, that the 2 per cent bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and whenever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment interest thereon shall cease three months after such call.

Another amendment is to the second section of the bill, where it provides for maintaining the gold reserve. The bill as reported made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the gold reserve at $100,000,000 by the sale of bonds. The amendment provides that when the reserve falls below that amount it shall be his duty to restore it to the maximum of $150,000,000.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire offered an amendment to the financial bill adding two new sections, as follows:

Section 9. That in accordance with the act of Nov. 1, 1893, which repeals a part of the act of July 14, 1890, it is hereby reaffirmed and declared to be the existing policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value; such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts, and it is further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Section 10. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1897, authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a ratio of relative value between gold and silver as money by common ratio between these metals with free mintage at such ratio, be, and the same are hereby reënacted and continued in force.

NEW BILLS IN CONGRESS.

Measures Introduced in Senate and House During Wednesday's Session.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House today were the following:

By Mr. Bromwell of Ohio—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution giving Congress the power to define trusts and to regulate, control, or prohibit the same within any State, Territory, district, or any other place subject to its jurisdiction.

By Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio—Relating to navigation, including bills extending the laws of commerce and navigation to Hawaii and to Porto Rico; giving to Cuban vessels favorable treatment in American ports.

By Mr. Hitt of Illinois—Allowing foreigners to sue in the United States Circuit Courts for indemnities heretofore claimed through the State Department, and punishing in the federal courts the violation of treaty protection given to foreigners.

Following are the more important bills introduced in the Senate today:

By Mr. Ross—Regulating appointments to civil offices in the outlying dependencies. It provides for appointments to such places regardless of political affiliations and without sectional favoritism, and for removal only upon written charges. No examination is required for appointment.

By Mr. Lodge—Authorizing an investigation of the economic relations of the United States with China and the Orient generally by a commission to be appointed by the President, who is to fix its number and also the compensation of its members.

By Mr. Allen—Regulating the manufacture of filled cheese and oleomargarine and the adulteration of foods.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO SENATE.

List of Appointments and Promotions Made by the President Submitted for Approval.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be United States Consuls—Thomas T. Prentiss of Massachusetts at Rouen, France; George L. Darte of Pennsylvania at Martinique, transferred to Patras, Greece; Alonzo C. Yates of Virginia, at Patras, transferred to Martinique.

War—Brigadier General J. C. Bates to be Major General of volunteers; Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton to be Major General of volunteers by brevet.

To be Brigadier Generals—Colonel S. B. M. Young, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur MacArthur, Lieutenant Colonel William Ludlow.

Also a number of appointments and promotions in the regular and volunteer army.

HEAVY CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

Senate Committee Has Schedule of Over a Million Dollars, but Offers No Means for Collecting Them.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today presented a report upon Senator Hoar's resolution in regard to claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. The committee presents a schedule of claims amounting to over $1,000,000, and adds:

"It is impracticable to state even approximately the amount actually due on these claims or to allege, in view of the state of records of the State department of that date, that there may not be others than those mentioned."

WILL FIGHT FOR BRIDLE PATH.

Stormy Meeting in Prospect for Lincoln Park Board When Speedway Is Considered.

A fight is promised when the Lincoln Park Commissioners hear arguments on Wednesday, Jan. 17, as to whether the bridle path from Grant monument to Diversey avenue shall be turned into a speedway. A petition signed by more than 300 North Side residents asking that the bridle path be maintained was presented to the board at the meeting yesterday afternoon. It was asserted that a few friends of Commissioner Lloyd J. Smith are fighting for the opening of a speeding track. Several members of the board state that they will have something to say when the question is brought up.

The citizens signing the petition contend that the change would add an element of danger to the park, which is conducted for the many and not for the few, and that every effort should be made to extend the system of drives and a bar put on racetracks. R. Hall McCormick has been regarded as the leader of the citizens who ask that no changes be made and among the other signers of the petition are ex-Mayor Hempstead Washburne, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Potter Palmer, H. W. Bishop, and M. E. Stone.

"I have found but one man who favored the change," said Mr. McCormick; "and he owned a trotting horse. This bridle path should be devoted to the use of the many and not changed to a speedway to be used by the few. Many dangers would attend such a change. The parks were established for those who seek fresh air and exercise, and should not be turned over to a few men who wish to try fast horses."

"We need more bridle paths," said ex-Mayor Washburne. "Not a dozen men would use the speedway where hundreds now find enjoyment in the bridle path."

"I am a horseman," said Commissioner F. H. Winston, "and I think we should have as many bridle paths as can be secured. My opinion will be expressed when the subject comes up so that there will be no misunderstanding."

"The park system should be kept free of speeding courses," said Henry W. Bishop. "I consider that the best interests of the public will be subserved if the bridle path is continued and fast horses barred."

Commissioner Winston announced at the meeting that he had consulted City Electrician Ellicott concerning the lighting of the Lake Shore drive. The offer of the city to furnish the necessary lamps provided the board maintains them was accepted. Methods for the policing of Diversey avenue to the park were decided on.

KIOSKS FOR CUBA AND HAWAII.

Commissioner General Peck Decides to Have Their Paris Exhibits in Separate Buildings.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck has decided to have the Cuban and Hawaiian exhibits displayed by themselves in two kiosk buildings adjoining the American section of the Manufactures Building at the Paris exposition, and cabled Assistant Commissioner General Woodward yesterday afternoon instructing him to advertise for bids for the erection of the structures. Lieutenant E. C. Baker, assistant director of transportation, left Chicago last night for Cuba for the purpose of assisting Señor Quesada, commissioner for Cuba, in preparing that exhibit.

Mr. Peck received a cablegram stating the auxiliary cruiser Prairie would leave Havre tomorrow on its return to this country for a second load of government exhibits. He expressed surprise at the delay of President McKinley in naming the commissioners to the exposition. It is specified in the act of Congress, Mr. Peck says, that the commissioners shall serve from the beginning of 1900.

CLEAN WATER IN RIVER.

EFFECT OF OPENING DRAINAGE CANAL ALREADY APPARENT.

Line of Purification Reaches Harrison Street Bridge—Sluiceway at Kedzie Avenue Runs Full Head—Advance Flood Reaches Lockport—Current in the Chicago Channel—Colonel Lambert Talks of St. Louis' Attitude —Clear Ice in Main Channel.

The clear waters of Lake Michigan have invaded the Chicago River as far as Harrison street bridge in the South Branch. At sunset last night the water had taken on a clearer tinge as far south as Twelfth street bridge. At Wells street it was better than it usually is 200 yards west of the life saving station. Even the South Fork of the South Branch, known as the Stock-Yards Branch, shared in the benefits of the opening of the drainage canal. A slight current was noticeable at Archer avenue bridge, due to the lowering of the river and to the city pumps at Bridgeport.

The flume of the collateral channel at Kedzie avenue was doing its full work all through the day, and 60,000 cubic feet of water poured into the drainage canal every minute. This draft on the river was augwented by an additional 50,000 cubic feet a minute the Bridgeport pumps were turning into the old canal. Chicago was getting rid of the old, black, semi-fluid matter of the river at the rate of 110,000 cubic feet a minute.

Current in the River.

The current in the river was not over one-third of a mile an hour at any place. At Wells street bridge the channel is occupied for half its width by four big ships. The ice moved steadily up through the draw during the afternoon, and rivermen said that it came from the mouth of the river if not from the lake. It was clear ice, and where the cakes had churned together it was frozen white. The thin ice that formed between the big cakes during the night was as clear as glass.

"We never saw any such ice as far upstream as this since the river became a big sewer," said an old-time tug Captain. "In times of heavy northeast gales the clear water has been driven into the river to Rush street, but this is the best water we have had here in many years. The current is not noticeable in handling boats, even with the channel filled with craft laid up for the winter."

Situation at Lockport.

The rate at which the water rose in the windage basin at the controlling works at Lockport indicated that a week will elapse before the level of the miter sill will be reached. No change in the depth was noted until 4:30 p. m., when the gauge showed a barely perceptible rise. At 7 p. m. the gauge registered a rise of almost two inches. As nearly as could be estimated the average rise of the water an hour after 6 p. m. was five-eighths of an inch. Before the water runs over the miter sill of the dam it will have to rise fifteen feet, according to the statement of Assistant Engineer Maloney. It is believed that the rise will be more rapid today, the ice giving way to the pressure of the water beneath. A factor in retarding the flow of the water into the windage basin was an old cofferdam at Lemont, against which the ice is said to have gorged.

Division Engineer Alexander said last night that he had received no instructions concerning the gates of the controlling works or the operation of the bear trap dam, but that he expected to receive orders today. The gates were open in the same position they had been in since last summer. The bear trap dam was closed.

Forecast Cleansing of River.

The drainage trustees say the cleansing of the river will not be done thoroughly until the channel is started at its full capacity. This means the final scouring of the river bottom by the current and the elimination of all the unwholesomeness of the stream. Spectaters who examined the work of one day admitted the truth of this, but held that the fluid filth would all be removed before the canal is filled to the Lockport dam. The sediment will not be acted on until warm weather sets in and gases begin to form on the bottom. With a steady current moving down the South Branch all this will be carried off gradually and will not be detected unless by chemical analysis of the water.

By the end of the week the drainage officials expect to be able to show in the Chicago River a body of water which will compare favorably with the Desplaines below Joliet. When the residents of the Illinois and Mississippi valleys are convinced that, with the full capacity of the canal in use, the water turned down through the valleys will be better than at present, it is thought that the antagonism to the canal will disappear.

"When the river was flushed out in 1892 by the flood from the Desplaines," said Captain Sinclair, manager of the Dunham Tug line, "the water remained clear for several weeks. The current has been moving steadily up the stream since 10 o'clock this morning and the change in the water is easily seen. If that little sluice is doing all this good I don't see what opposition the valley people can have to the water when the full current is turned on."

The North Branch has not been affected yet. From Lake street bridge a sharp line could be seen where the clean water met the slack water to the north. At Harrison street, where the dead water is usually black, a noticeable reform had taken place. There were a few bubbles rising to the surface, however.

Spectators Along the Canal.

The flume at Kedzie avenue was the objective point for a large number of sightseers, who tramped across the prairie during the day to see the canal flooded. Women were out in large numbers and carriages found their way over the frozen ruts and hummocks. The box at the lower end of the flume, which diverted the water into the channel parallel with the bank, was carried away during the morning.

Many visitors went to Lockport to see the approach of the water, which was expected to come tearing along in a huge wall. One party from Chicago included Norman Fay, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Mrs. C. H. McCormick. They brought along their luncheon and waited patiently at the controlling works until late in the afternoon for the water to make its appearance, only to go home disappointed.

Skating on the Channel.

The ice in the canal formed a blockade against the piling at the Belt Line railroad crossing at Forty-sixth street on Tuesday and raised the water in the ditch to a height of eleven feet. The gorge broke in the morning and the water went down three feet at once. It did not overflow the earth dam west of Campbell avenue, and hundreds of boys skated on the long ice stretch during the afternoon.

"The water in the drainage canal will be so pure that it will freeze hard," said a spectator, "and when the canal is finished we shall have a skating course extending from here to Lockport. If it were not for the movement of the boats in the river it might be possible for the youth of the city to skate from State street to Lockport, once the ditch is completed."

Word from Washington.

President Boldenweck received the following telegram from the Sanitary District's representative at Washington:

Congressman Bartholdt of St. Louis is furious over the opening of the canal. He called on the Secretary of War and the Attorney General today and protested vigorously, but was turned down at both places. Root and Griggs told him to go to the courts.

Colonel Lambert's Statement.

Colonel John Lambert of the special inspection commission returned from St. Louis from a private business trip during the day and brought cheering information to the sanitary trustees.

"I talked with a large number of prominent business men in St. Louis," he said, "and found that a majority of the people are not opposed to the opening of the drainage channel. Of course, there are a few cranks there the same as here who are against everything, and they are talking against the channel. But they are largely in the minority. It would not be difficult to get a mass-meeting in St. Louis to indorse the sanitar canal. The substantial citizens realize that the sanitary channel has come to stay and that it will be a benefit ultimately. I doubt if an attempt will be made to secure an injunction notwithstanding the talk of the city officials. My opinion is that the trustees have nothing to fear along that line, for even if such an attempt is made it surely will fail."

Other Drainage Canal News.

William Brown, general solicitor for the Chicago and Alton railroad company, denied that he has been engaged as special counsel to begin injunction proceedings in the federal courts to prevent the opening of the drainage canal.

"The matter was mentioned to me some time ago, but I was not engaged and I know nothing of the plans of St. Louis," he said.

Treasurer Blount told the Engineering committee during the day that there would be no difficulty in disposing of the $1,000,000 bond issue for which capitalists recently declined to bid. He said the bonds can be sold within a month if the rate of interest is raised from 3½ to 4 per cent. The Finance committee has begun the issuance of warrants against the tax levy of 1900. The Drainage board at its meeting awarded a contract to the Lafayette Bridge company for the superstructure of a small bridge over the bear trap dam at the Lockport controlling works at its bid of $5,075.

ST. LOUIS HAS TWO REBUFFS.

Congressman Bartholdt Runs Against Cabinet Snags in His Fight on the Drainage Canal.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Although water has been turned into the collateral channel of the drainage canal Representative Bartholdt of Missouri has not given up his fight against turning the water into the canal proper. Today, however, he ran against two formidable snags in Secretary Root and Attorney General Griggs. He wanted the Secretary of War to revoke the permit granted by Secretary Alger, and also requested the Attorney General to order the District Attorney in Illinois to secure an injunction restraining the commissioners from turning on the water.

Secretary Root told the Missourian that he had no authority to interfere and did not propose to do so until it could be shown the shipping interests were being interfered with or the health of St. Louis jeopardized. The Attorney General also declined to interfere and informed the St. Louis Congressman that if he wanted to call a halt in turning on the water he would have to get out an injunction as an individual.

Mr. Bartholdt threatens to push the measure introduced by him providing for the appointment of a commission for the investigation of the pollution of water supplies where it affects the sanitary conditions of the people of more than one State.

Opinion from St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—City Counselor Schnurmacher today, discussing the action of the Chicago Drainage Trustees in turning the water into the canal on Tuesday, said:

"What the commission did it did in direct violation of the law creating it. It appears that the Governor is indifferent, and, while he may not issue a permit to the board to allow it to turn the water into the canal, he may take no measure to prevent the operation of the canal without a permit. We have no right to file the suit against the Drainage board until a permit is issued, but if it insists on using the canal without a permit from the Governor we may have to resort to other measures, and in view of what they have done there is no telling what they may do in the future."

Views of Peorians.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Prominent Peorians express indignation at the high-handed methods pursued by the Drainage Trustees in turning the water into the Chicago canal, and declare that it was unlawful for the trustees to take such action without the final report of the Governor's commission. R. R. Bourland, Secretary of the Miners' River Valley association, said today:

"The turning of the water into the canal before the removal of the dams undoubtedly was unlawful, but it is a misdemeanor for which the statute provides no penalty. It looks as if the step were taken with the tacit consent of the commission and the Governor."

Ex-Senator Niehaus, who is also a member of the Valley association, said: "The turning of the water into the basin is in violation of the law. The statutes provide a remedy and the trustees in charge might be enjoined at a moment's notice."

LUNCHEON FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Majors Marshall and Willard Entertained at Grand Pacific—Drainage Canal Is Discussed.

Major Marshall, the retiring United States engineer for the Chicago district, and Major Willard, his successor, were the guests at a luncheon given at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon by members of the Chicago River Improvement association and others. There were thirty guests present, who discussed the opening of the drainage canal. Major Marshall will not leave for his new position at New York for several days, and in the meantime he will explain the work of the office to Major Willard. The drainage canal will be visited before the retiring engineer leaves for the East.

Always have a bottle or two of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne in your ice chest; then you will always be ready for callers.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Bahan, Ann, 51; 7 Buena Vista. Dec. 30.
Butler, J. S., 66; 1076 W. 21st-pl., Jan. 1.
Brotanek, Joseph, 42; 437 W. 25th-st., Dec. 31.
Bartos, Mary, 5; 1117 18th-pl., Jan. 1.
Baker, Linda, 20; 392 Walnut-st., Jan. 1.
Benner, Louisa, 81; 1503 Lexington-av., Jan. 2.
Beckman, Emma C., 6; 184 Lincoln-st., Jan. 2.
Burns, Patrick A., 55; 678 W. Erie-st., Jan. 1.
Davis, Hayman D., 73; 1640 W. Ohio-st., Jan. 2.
Dreibrodt, Charles, 50; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Jan. 2.
Daly, Jane, 56; 4727 Lake-av., Dec. 27.
Enger, Harry G., 2; 647 Stone-st., Dec. 31.
Erickson, Anton E., 2; 191 W. Ohio-st., Jan. 1.
Fitzpatrick, Timothy, 60; 121 Austin-av., Jan. 1.
Fleece, Alfred, 70; 4228 Evans-av., Jan. 2.
Gray, De Witt Clay, 64; 3134 Washington-blvd., Jan. 2.
Gardzielewski, Joseph, 44; 827 S. Wood-st., Jan. 1.
Hardin, Jane, 20; 432 W. 12th-st., Jan. 2.
Hinterberger, Barbara, 83; 1112 E. Ravenswood Park, Jan. 1.
Hargrave, Ludwig, 22; 488 W. Fullerton-av., Dec. 31.
Jackthuber, Jack, 29; 20 W. Beethoven-pl., Jan. 2.
Kerstowsky, Friedrich, 67; 5137 Justine-st., Jan. 2.
Kuehn, Gustave A., 39; 140 Potomac-av., Jan. 1.
Koch, Catharine, 45; Crystal-st., Jan. 2.
Klug, Antone, 36; 360 Rhine-st., Jan. 2.
Koshella, Tony, 28; 4850 S. Throop-st., Dec. 29.
Lubinski, Stanislaus, 49; 17 Berlin-st., Jan. 2.
Lax, Peter, 39; 1 Willow-st., Jan. 1.
Moran, Edwin, 20; 570 W. 13th-st., Jan. 1.
Morrow, Martha, 50; 6207 Princeton-av., Jan. 1.
McMahon, Fanny, 42; 5347 Emerald-av., Jan. 1.
McLaughlin, Wm., 76; 279 Walnut-st., Jan. 3.
Nelsen, An

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

Why Germany Would Increase Its Navy.

The German Emperor in his New Year's address dwelt upon the necessity for the increase of the fleet from the national and patriotic point of view. The speech recently made by the German Minister of the Interior probably represents more accurately the real motive, which is at the root of the government's desire for a stronger navy. He argued that the commercial policy of the United States and England made the increase urgent. In his own words "England had denounced her treaty with Germany which rendered it impossible for preferential duties to be imposed in the British colonies against the German empire. It was necessary to take account of the possibility that attempts would be made to exclude German goods from the United States and the British colonial empire." It was the wish of Germany eventually to be able to assert itself in the remaining portions of the world with forces equal to those of England or America. "That wish," said the Minister of the Interior, "is, I believe, justified." Thus already is the influence of the United States as a world-power making itself apparent and stirring up the old European nations with apprehension for their future.

Conditions of the Plague.

An interesting paper was read at a recent meeting of the British Medical association upon the climatic conditions necessary for the propagation and spread of the plague, by Mr. Baldwin Latham. The author of the paper asserts that plague is a disease of the poor, and attacks most readily those living upon a poor diet. The conditions conducive to its spread are identically those which give rise to the escape of malaria from the ground, for the conditions which ordinarily produce evaporation for water or land surfaces are the same as those which produce exhalations. He says: "A sudden fall of temperature causes plague to arise, for a fall of temperature means that the temperature of the dew point must fall, and the tensional difference between a low dew point and a high ground temperature would at once lead to exhalations escaping in large quantities from the ground, and so lead to the liberation of the plague bacillus from the ground, accompanied with the exhalations necessary for its development." The influence of the ground upon plague is shown by the fact that in all the epidemics persons living on the ground floor suffer to a much greater extent than those who live in the higher stories of houses.

Buller's Light Horse Corps.

A biography of Sir Redvers Buller, written by Walter Jerrold, has appeared in London, in which the career of "the terrible Buller," "the Rupert of south Africa," is effusively described up to the date of his departure for the Transvaal war. The glorifying adjectives with which it is liberally peppered seem a trifle flat or humorous since the battle at the Tugela fords, but the story of his career contains points of interest. General Buller has served both in Canada and in Ireland, but his reputation has been made in three former African wars—the Ashanti, the Zulu, and the Egyptian campaigns. His former exploits in south Africa were achieved when, as a Major, he organized a famous band of rough riders, known as Bullers Light Horse Corps. The men who made up this corps presented a striking appearance, dressed in their broad felt hats, mimosa colored jackets, baggy leather breeches, high laced gaiters, and rough flannel shirts, entirely open at the neck. Every man was an expert with the rifle and had a horse that could climb like a cat and obey its master like a spaniel. It is not strange that this body of frontier guards won a high reputation for its endurance and rapid work. The wonder is that General Buller did not urge the organising of similar cavalry regiments before he started on the Transvaal campaign. That kind of support is needed now more seriously than ever before.

Captain Concas' Testimony.

Captain Concas, chief of staff to Admiral Cervera, who was in command of the Maria Teresa at the time of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, has turned over to his government all of the official documents concerning the battle and has also made an official report. In the latter he not only accuses Admiral Sampson of making many misstatements, but in the most emphatic manner shows that the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship, bore the brunt of the battle. The Colon was the first to go out and immediately opened fire upon the Brooklyn, which was promptly returned. He further says: "The Brooklyn is the only ship which in truth went parallel with the Teresa and Vizcaya, receiving about forty-one shots from both ships." That he does not refer to the sinking of the Colon by the Brooklyn, assisted by the Oregon, is due to the fact that he was in command of the Maria Teresa and the latter was destroyed a long time before the Colon was sunk. In attacking the reports of Sampson, Captain Concas pays a tribute to Admiral Schley with special reference to his skill in maneuvering. Coupled with this is the significant admission made to the President by Captain Cook of the Brooklyn that he and not Admiral Schley was responsible for the "loop" of the Brooklyn, concerning which such a clatter has been made by Schley's enemies. Slowly the facts are coming out which refute every charge they have uttered.

A Poor Way to Get Money.

A correspondent, who sympathizes with the city in its distressing financial condition, comes forward with a relief plan which he thinks is good not for this year alone but for all subsequent years. It is that the Chicago newspapers shall agree on some commendable purpose—cleaning the streets, for instance—and then shall with one voice call upon the people to contribute money to be spent for that purpose. Taxpayers and non-taxpayers—men, women, and children—should be invited to hand over their mites. The correspondent says that if, of the two million inhabitants of Chicago, one-half were to give 10 cents apiece the sum of $100,000 would be obtained, with which much good could be accomplished. The correspondent's knowledge of arithmetic is perfect. His knowledge of human nature is defective. A limited number of persons will subscribe sums of varying size to lift the mortgage off the home of a soldier's widow or buy a house for a military or naval hero. But when a city needs help everybody is hard-hearted and will do nothing. Those who pay taxes say they have done their part already. Those who do not pay taxes say the property-owners have shirked their responsibilities and ought to be forced to put their hands a little deeper in their pockets. Taxpayers and non-taxpayers will agree in saying that the streets ought to be kept clean. They will agree that the municipal authorities have not made so good a use as they might of the funds at their disposal and will agree in refusing to give them voluntarily a single dime. The collection the correspondent wants taken up would not cover the expenses of collection.

CHANGE THE CONVENTION DATE.

The Republican State Central committee, having been incorrectly told by Dr. Jamieson that the delegates to the national convention must be elected at least sixty days prior to June 19, the date of its meeting, called the State convention for April 10. It may be held a month later if so desired, for the requirement of the national committee is thirty days, not sixty.

The question comes up whether, under the primary elections law in force in this city and a few other places, primaries for the nomination of candidates to be voted for in the call can legally be held before May 1. The manifest intent of the law is that there shall be two primary elections in the year, that for town and municipal elections to be held before May 1, and that for State, Congressional, and other elections to be held after May 1. The framers of the law had in mind the "snap" conventions in Cook of 1896, when county, legislative, and other candidates were chosen late in the winter.

The men whose specialty is the manipulation of primaries and conventions were quite pleased when the State Central committee, misled—perhaps—by Dr. Jamieson, called the State convention for April 10. They expressed themselves as pleased with that early date because it would save the expense of holding two primaries. In reality they wanted an early convention so all nominations might be made and all bargains between leaders consummated before the Republican voters had an opportunity to decide what nominations they would like to have made or before some of the leaders could repudiate their agreements.

Popular protests against the proposed early nominations have not disturbed the practical politicians. The suggestion that perhaps these primaries which they intended to hold before April 10 may be illegal has disturbed them. They are taking legal advice about the matter. The simplest, honestest course to pursue is to ask the State Central committee to change the date of the convention to May. That will suit the farmers better. The change will meet with the approval of those Chicago Republicans who prefer to see things done decently and in order, and who do not like to see men who are to be voted for in November nominated in March. May is too early, but a later date cannot be had. As the State Central committee issued its call under a mistake it should be willing to change the date, even if the lawyers agree that the primaries for all the conventions which are to meet during the year can be lumped and be held on the same day in early spring. The intent of the law is unmistakable. The unpopularity of the "snap" conventions the primary elections law was aimed at has not abated.

THE PROGRESS OF GUAM.

The new year dawns auspiciously upon our far-away possession, the Island of Guam. Captain Leary is not only an ideal Governor but an ideal reformer. Everything he attempts succeeds and every act of his thus far has been on the lines of good government, morality, progress, and civilization. His colonial subjects have proved apt scholars, and although his administration has involved the complete reversal of century-old practices they have taken to it kindly and even with a certain sort of enthusiasm.

Captain Leary has been Naval Governor of Guam for barely a year, but he was no sooner in his gubernatorial chair than he entered upon the work of reform. His first step was to cure his subjects of laziness, and this he did by notifying them that they must raise vegetables enough for their own consumption and to supply the tables of the Governor and his garrison also. Notwithstanding they had been lotus eaters all their lives and had lived upon what nature so lavishly provided, they took to truck farming with such a will that now every Guamite can have a New England boiled dinner whenever he wishes it. The Guamites had a way of not paying their debts. He impressed them with the sanctity of financial obligation. They had never known the meaning of the word "taxes," but they soon learned it and have manifested no opposition to paying them. They had never known the value of domestic animals. He stimulated their interest in natural history by intimating that every head of a family must have a cow, a donkey, and some hens.

As to the last administrative act Captain Leary found a difficulty in executing it. It was simple enough to ascertain who was the head of the family, but it was not so easy to identify the family, for marital relations had been assumed and abandoned at will. The most expert genealogist would have had difficulty in fixing up the family tree of any Guamite, so extraordinary were its ramifications. Captain Leary solved the problem by cutting the knot. He issued a peremptory order that every adult male must pick out one woman, take out a license, marry her on a given day, love, honor, and protect, if not obey her, and settle down to housekeeping. The Guamites made no objection even to this extraordinary proposition. On the day appointed every mother's son of them appeared with the woman he had selected and was legally married to her and concubinage was at an end in Guam.

To crown his reforms Captain Leary on New Year's day issued his decree that slavery was abolished in Guam. The islanders offered no opposition. They are now launched on the full tide of civilization and they are making such satisfactory progress on their new lines that it may be confidently anticipated by the time the last year of the century closes Guam will be the most advanced of all our new possessions. At the pace Captain Leary is going the first day of the twentieth century may dawn upon an island with all the essentials and some of the luxuries of modern civilization. It may not be too much to assume that on Jan. 1, 1901, Guam will have its primaries and conventions, its policemen and firemen, its Mayors and Aldermen, its corporations and tax dodgers, its newspapers, football teams, and automobiles, and that the one-year-old brides will be enrolled in women's clubs, studying the question whether Kipling is a second or first class writer and working for dear life to solve the meaning of Browning. As compared with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, Guam has fairly plunged head foremost into civilization.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

No recent public utterance either on trusts or on expansion has surpassed in depth or soundness the address delivered by President Hadley of Yale at the University of Chicago convocation on Tuesday. His analysis of the economic and political situation in the United States is accurate and profound. He offers nothing new when he says that the evils of trusts and of bad government can be corrected only by a higher standard of morality, but his treatment is at once broader, more subtle, and more hopeful than any hitherto offered. He connects the past and present with the future in a way that must appeal to any thoughtful mind.

Three distinct periods of national development are defined by Dr. Hadley. In the first the right to rule depends upon courage and force, in the second upon self-restraint and willingness to submit to the authority imposed on others, and in the third upon the quality of unselfish public spirit. President Hadley says the United States is now in the second stage, and the conditions which originally made this desirable have passed away. Force is the keynote of the first stage, legality that of the second, and morality that of the third. At present the trust organizers and the politicians continue to limit themselves only by the bonds of technical legality. But the time has already passed when that was enough.

To make the mere letter of the law a safeguard for all there must be perfect freedom of competition and substantial equality of opportunity. But competition is already partly stifled, and it is nonsense to claim that all young men now have the equality of opportunity which existed a generation or two ago. The time has come when those in power, whether in commerce or in the government, must recognize a higher standard of action than the mere desire to keep out of prison. Until we learn to mix power with unselfish public spirit we shall suffer, both in economic matters and in governmental affairs. As this speaker has said, what was once a game has now become a trust—in both senses of that word. We must cease to regard politics as only a game to be played by certain legal rules. We must cease to regard the director of a great business as having the right to conduct it regardless of the public welfare.

"A new system of ethics is a matter of vital necessity to the American people." In those words lies the only cure of the evils of trusts and of bad government, in President Hadley's estimation. He points out the baneful futility of all socialistic schemes. A state monopoly may be even worse than a private monopoly if the same lack of principle exists in both cases. A new standard of morality on the part of those possessing power is the only solution. The lack of it lies at the bottom of municipal misgovernment and of the trust evil.

Our assumption of governmental responsibility in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and other islands will bring results either much worse or much better than those at home. President Hadley believes the better results will come. The weakness of England's dependencies compelled its young men to adopt the attitude of protectors. Dr. Hadley believes this new relation will have a similar result in developing a new element of unselfish responsibility in those who go out to our dependencies. He might have added that the constant danger of native uprisings will also be an education, as it has been to the English in India.

In Chicago an Alderman may betray his trust with the certainty of nothing more violent than a reverse at the polls, but in a half-civilized community, where the ballot can figure but little, the outlet of popular indignation against a faithless ruler is often through knives and firearms. This is more uncomfortable than a reprimand by ballot. This element, along with the ordinary helplessness of the people, cannot fail to produce different standards from those of the average politician at home. There is reason to hope that expansion will tend to bring about the new system of ethics to which President Hadley refers, instead of retarding it, as the anti-expansionists predict. It would be gratifying if a similar hope were in sight for the reform of monopolistic combinations.

THE HIGH PRICE OF BEEF.

Chicagoans, who are great meat eaters, are painfully aware of the fact that meat, especially beef, costs much more than it used to. It is the privilege of the consumer to grumble when prices advance and he never fails to exercise that privilege. Therefore, in Chicago and elsewhere, all persons who pay butchers' bills are complaining that they are being robbed. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to the robber. Some think the retail butcher is the sinner. The majority are of the opinion that what is known as the "Chicago beef combine" has them by the throat and is making millions out of them. The combine or trust has about taken the place in the public mind of author of all evil which was formerly held by Satan.

But statistics, the accuracy of which cannot be disputed, go to show that the "beef combine" cannot be the prime cause of the greater cost of meat. That prime cause seems to be an increasing population on the one hand and a decreasing meat supply on the other. There are nearly twenty million more beef eaters in the United States than there were a dozen years ago, and as these are days of great prosperity the per capita consumption of meat has increased. But the number of beef cattle in the country is smaller by eleven millions than it was twelve years ago. Population has increased about 30 per cent and beeves have decreased 30 per cent. The average weight of cattle has increased, but not enough to make up for the deficiency in numbers.

The first effect of an advance in the price of beef, which is the favorite American meat, is to cause consumers to buy more pork and mutton. But those meats cost more than they did. There were fourteen million more hogs in the United States in 1890 than in 1899, and there were eleven million more sheep in 1883 than there are today. The raising of live stock may not have been specially profitable a few years ago. It unquestionably is now. One article of the indictment against trusts is "the cheaper purchase of raw material by the elimination of competing buyers." The average price for beef cattle, in 1889 was $15.21. It is now more than $26.50. It is evident that the producers of meat have been able to exact much higher prices from the hypothetical "beef trust" than they used to.

How long will the present era of high prices for meat last? That is hard to tell. Herds, flocks, and droves increase slowly when meat finds a ready market at profitable prices. Producers are tempted by immediate profits to sell animals they would otherwise keep for breeding purposes. But for the duty of 27½ per cent ad valorem tens of thousands of Mexican cattle would be driven across the boundary line and fattened for American consumption. The farmers and many of the cattlemen will object to any tampering with this duty. They are getting high prices for their stock and they want prices kept up.

MILWAUKEE FRANCHISE PASSED.

On Tuesday afternoon the Milwaukee City Council, in disregard of two undissolved injunction orders, passed by a vote of 25 to 1 (the rest of the minority of seventeen withholding their votes in recognition of those orders) the street railway ordinance which has occasioned so much public opposition during the last month. Mass-meetings were held for two weeks against it, but on the heels of these the Council advanced it by a vote of 25 to 17, and as a last resort some private citizens got out an injunction forbidding its passage. The majority in the Council, however, had evidently been advised that an injunction could not be enforced against the performance of a legislative function on its part, and they chose, quite in conformity to their action on the subject at their last regular meeting, to rush it through, irrespective alike of these orders and of public sentiment.

There was absolutely no occasion for haste and the action of the Aldermen at least would have been more dignified and in better taste if they had waited until the validity of the injunctions had been passed upon by the courts. The chief comment to be made on the whole case, however, is that the energy of the public was ill timed. Courts and mass-meetings both proved too late. The event was really determined when the people, through lack of adequate discrimination, chose the present Mayor and Aldermen at the polls. The time to insure proper street railway legislation is none other than election time.

THREE MORE "TRUST" REMEDIES.

Senator Chandler gives in the January number of Munsey's Magazine his recipe for the suppression of those trade combinations in restraint of competition commonly called "trusts." The Senator believes the simplest and easiest possible mode of procedure is for State Legislatures to amend the laws in relation to corporations. Those Legislatures may provide that separate corporations shall not contract with each other for the purposes which trusts seek to accomplish. The business in which every corporation may engage may be specified and confined to one subject of commerce. The capital and debts of every corporation may be so limited that it cannot be dangerous as a destroyer of competition. The national government, according to the Senator, should supplement State legislation by preserving competition in the field of transportation and interstate commerce.

The first question which suggests itself is: What shall be done if one or more States, instead of passing laws such as Senator Chandler suggests, do all they can to encourage the organization of great industrial combinations? What shall other States do to protect themselves against those combinations? On this point Senator Chandler is silent. He says that he is strongly opposed—as are all who have given the subject any attention—to Bryan's suggestion that Congress shall intervene to prevent a corporation of any State from doing business in another State except under certain limitations. President McKinley did not express, in what he had to say about trusts in his last message, a high opinion of the efficacy of State legislation. He called attention to the difficulty of obtaining harmony of action. Senator Chandler does not show how it is to be obtained.

The same magazine that prints Senator Chandler's views contains those of Arthur McEwen on the same subject. The latter assumes that the municipal ownership of public utilities, such as street railroads, gas works, etc., will lead to "the nationalization of the country's highways"—the railroads—and then "the subjugation of the trusts as anti-social agencies" will be feasible. Mr. McEwen assumes that so long as the railroads remain in private hands they will of commercial necessity coöperate with the trusts. But there is not so strong a demand for the "nationalization" of the railroads as there was a few years ago. That demand was made urgently by the Populists—a hard times party—in the expectation that government ownership of roads would give lower freight rates. Prosperity is disintegrating the Populist party and the articles of its creed are passing into oblivion. Trusts will be long-lived if they are not to die until the general government becomes the owner of the railways.

President Hadley of Yale is confident the evils of trusts will cease when the American people have "a new system of ethics," which is a "vital necessity." But a new system of ethics, while it may be put on paper by some philosophical gentleman in a day, may not be accepted by the men who control great industries till it has been taught laboriously for many years. President Hadley's remedy will be effective, but it will be slow. It will not commend itself to those impatient persons who believe all evils can be cured at once by the enactment of statutes and are not willing to leave anything to time.

DECREASED BANK RESERVES.

The latest "reform" of the banking laws suggested by the bankers is that the requirements as to reserves be lessened. "There is a strong conviction that the reserves required by the national banking law are excessive," says an editorial in the December issue of the Chicago Banker. The assertion is made that while the national banks carry average reserves of 26.6 per cent, the average in the case of trust companies is only 1.7 per cent, and as a result the national banks would find it more profitable to operate under the laws governing trust companies. The would-be reformers of the national banking laws are forever crying that the national banks are unjustly used, but the banks who are subject to federal supervision do not seem to be in any hurry to leave it. The present requirements of the federal law are that banks in reserve cities shall carry a reserve of 25 per cent and others 15 per cent. The average of 26.6 per cent carried by the banks is thus well in excess of the legal exaction, and it is doubtful if the well-managed banks would desire a change which would profit only those inclined to speculation, and these last are the ones that the law seeks to restrain. The present requirements as to reserve are liberal in another respect. Inasmuch as three-fifths of the 15 per cent carried by the banks outside of reserve cities may be deposited with other banks, the actual cash reserve need only be 6 per cent, while in all reserve cities, except the central reserve cities, half of the 25 per cent may be placed out at interest with central reserve banks.

The Chicago Banker declares that, irrespective of the name under which it is done, business of practically the same character ought to be subjected to like restraints and regulations. This is a good rule, but it does not always imply that restrictions should be lightened. In the present case there is no parallel. The business of the trust company and the national bank is different. The national bank pays all of its deposits on demand. The trust company carries many savings deposits and time accounts as well as trust funds, payment on which they may delay. This gives them time to convert slow assets and makes a large reserve unnecessary.

SCIENCES IN THE COLLEGES.

Writing in the Educational Review on the "Relations of School and College," Robert Ellis Jones takes strong ground against the teaching of sciences in the colleges at the expense of instruction in the classics. Colleges are imperilling their future, in his opinion, by abandoning their cultural and humanistic ideals and substituting the subjects and atmosphere of the technical school for their pristine literary air and aim. Besides the old humanistic and literary subjects they teach the whole range of physical science and often go far into professional technology.

Striking statistics are given by Mr. Jones to show the drift away from the classics. Twenty years ago, "in a certain famous college," there were 200 students with a faculty of thirteen men, nine teaching the humanities and four the sciences. Today, with 400 students in the college, there are twenty-six professors, the latter equally divided between the humanistic and scientific departments. Twenty years ago three professors taught the classics, with one each for physics, chemistry, and biology. Today the classics are taught by the same number of people, but biology has three teachers, physics three, chemistry two, with five more in miscellaneous sciences. The college is one that gives the degree of B. A. alone. This experience is typical, not exceptional, for all the colleges have grown immensely on the scientific side. Mr. Ellis insists that the sciences should be left to the technical schools, which can teach them better, while instruction in the humanities is the proper sphere of the college.

There are few people other than the students of the classics who will agree with Mr. Ellis in his contentions. In the college, as well as in the business world, there is a relation between demand and supply. The demand of the day is for technical and scientific education, which is popularly believed to be of more practical value than instruction in the classics alone. The latter, if studied, are incidental in the minds of most students and their parents. The effect is seen in the growing number of students who elect the scientific studies, and it is doubtful if the growth in scientific courses has exceeded the demand for such instruction.

The success of Professor William Muldoon as a trainer of pugilists seems to be due to the circumstance that he can train them up to fighting weight as well as down.

The Hon. William Sulzer's sympathies are with the Boers. In addition to which the British have won two or three victories of late.

It may be proper to remind our esteemed friends in St. Louis that the controlling works of the drainage canal are at Lockport and not below the mouth of the Illinois River.

A man in Kansas is the possessor of the apron and baldrick worn by George Washington as a Mason. The goat on which the Father of his Country rode has been dead several years.

As we understand Chief Kipley, it is only the "levee" resorts of unquestionably questionable character that are to be closed.

They seem to have a number of the same kind of Aldermen in Milwaukee.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Old, Old Mistake.

Having no confidence in banks, Mr. Thucydides Chuckster one night hid his entire wad, amounting to $275, in the oven of the kitchen stove.
And said nothing about it to his wife.
Remember this fact. It is important.
The next morning, as fate would have it, Mrs. Chuckster came down-stairs early and made the kitchen fire.
Mrs. Chuckster had been in the habit of doing this for years, but this also was in pursuance, doubtless, of the decrees of fate.
But before kindling the fire in the stove she looked into the oven to see if the cat was there.
She found the wad of money.
Mr. Thucydides Chuckster was allowed to sleep till 11 o'clock that morning.
And by that time Mrs. Chuckster had made a hurried trip to the various stores in the neighborhood and purchased the following articles, paying cash for the same:
1 kitchen broom.
1 rocking chair.
2 pounds genuine coffee.
1 copper taskettle.
14 yards crash toweling.
1 stove hook.
1 bottle painkiller.
1 hairbrush.
1 dozen steel pens.
1 bottle ink.
1 pair shoes for Johnny.
1 pair gloves for Mrs. Chuckster.
1 rug for parlor.
1 box laundry soap.
1 set soup plates.
1 granite iron coffee pot.
1 lounge.
1 kitchen table.
1 half dozen pairs ribbed hose for Katie.
1 roll cotton batting.
1 pound candied pineapple.
1 dozen oranges.
1 canary bird.
1 cage.
1 package cockroach exterminator.
Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Chuckster came tearing down the stairs, four steps at a time.
He rushed into the kitchen, his hair on end and his eyes bulging out like doorknobs.
"Merciful heaven!" he groaned, as he looked at the reghot stove and sank into a chair. "Do you know what you've done, Elizabeth?"
"I think I do, Sid," replied Mrs. Chuckster, handing him what remained of the roll, amounting to $35.40. "And you'll know, too, when the delivery wagons begin to come. I have been buying a few things we've needed for the last year. Now, take this and put it in some good bank. If it hadn't been for my carefulness you would have lost it all."
[Note—This is not the way the story usually ends, but the plain facts of history must not be perverted, even for the sake of a startling finish.]

Long Standing Error Corrected.

"Uncle," said one of the children, "what is the difference between a cat and an elephant?"
"I know what is in your mind, child," replied the professor, "yet the old answer, to the effect that the elephant can't climb a tree, is not altogether correct. An elephant may not be able to climb to the branches, but he can get as high as the trunk."
The professor, it may be observed in passing, is loaded for all kinds of game.

To Be Filled Out at Leisure.

_____ flow
_____ Big Muddy River,
_____ St. Louis blow,
_____ flow on forever.
—Song of the Drainage Canal.

PERSONALS.

Drs. William Osler and Howard Kelly of Baltimore have been elected honorary members of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland.

When Alderman Smith Robertson, colored, died at Jackson, Miss., recently the white Mayor and Aldermen acted as pallbearers, a tribute never before paid to a negro in that city.

The London News believes Lord Roberts' peerage should be preserved from extinction incident to the death of his son, by the grant of a fresh patent from the crown without limitation to male heirs, so that the barony would pass to his daughters.

Count Otani, a Buddhist dignitary of high standing in Japan, is about to visit America and Europe. His adherents include some of the wealthiest natives of Japan, and they have raised $50,000 for his expenses, so that he may travel in state.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

THE orderly was telling the story.

"Scared? Why, I was never so scared in my life. But I had to sit up there on that grave and make a bluff that I wasn't afraid. My feet were so cold that they would have froze snowballs.

"The old man deployed the company as skirmishers. The firing was so hot that they couldn't advance, but laid down behind a rice dike and kept a-blazin' away until the big guns could get up and drop a few shells.

Why the Orderly Got Cold Feet.

"The old man fixes the men so they're all right. Then he goes and sits down on a grave on the hill just back of the company. Well, of course, he couldn't have got any place where the gugies could have got a better chance at him, but he just sets there, cool like, and lights a cigaret.

"Well, I'm the hot stuff orderly with a reputation to sustain. So I have to put up a big front and sit down behind him on the same grave and light a cigaret, too. The bullets come a-flying around there and dug up the dirt and went 'pop, pop' overhead, and say, honest, the orderly was scared to death.

"But the old man puffs his cigaret and he says, 'Orderly,' he says, 'I guess they are a-shooting at us.'

"And the orderly he says 'Yessir,' and you ought to have heard his teeth a-rattling.

"Then the old man says, 'Orderly,' and I says 'Yessir.' 'We don't care, do we, orderly?' says the old man, and the orderly says 'No, sir.'

"He was just a-holding himself by the shoulders to keep from getting up and rolling down the other side of that hill.

"'Orderly,' says the old man. 'There ain't a bullet made could hit you or me, is there?'

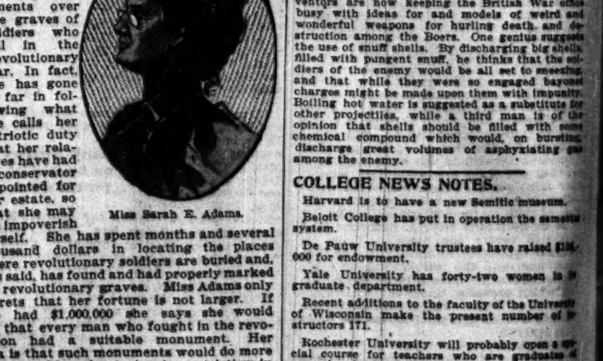
"'No, sir,' says the orderly, and his feet were so cold they almost froze together.

"Then the gugies fired another volley and a bullet went through the old man's hat and another one spun past the orderly's ear.

"'Orderly,' says the old man. 'Say, the orderly was so near dead by that time that he could just grunt, 'Sir.'

"'Orderly,' says the old man, 'they didn't used to have bullets that could hit you or me, but I guess they're a-making a new kind now. We will get off our perch,' and the old man climbed down from the grave and you ought to see the orderly roll up and hug that rice dike. But cold feet. Say, honest, my feet won't thaw out until next summer."

Manila, P. I. R. H. Little.



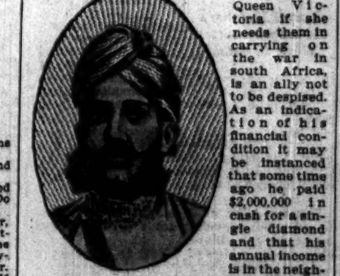
"WE DON'T CARE, DO WE, ORDERLY?"

LATEST DEVELOPMENT OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.—The Municipal Council of the Borough of St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, has apparently taken a new step in the evolution of municipal ownership of public utilities. For some years the gas works have belonged to the municipality. This year, in order to increase the use of gas among the people for all purposes, the Council offers to supply, free of charge, cooking stoves and heating apparatus to all householders provided only that they use the gas furnished by the municipality as fuel. The plan has worked well and, it is said, has proved profitable to the municipality.

SPENDS HER FORTUNE FOR MONUMENTS.—Miss Sarah E. Adams of Norwalk, Conn., has spent more than half her small fortune during the last few years in erecting monuments over the graves of soldiers who fell in the revolutionary war. In fact she has gone so far in following what she calls her patriotic duty that her relatives have had a conservator appointed for her estate, so that she may not impoverish herself. She has spent months and several thousand dollars in locating the places where revolutionary soldiers are buried and, it is said, has found and had properly marked 150 revolutionary graves. Miss Adams only regrets that her fortune is not larger. If she had $1,000,000 she says she would see that every man who fought in the revolution had a suitable monument. Her idea is that such monuments would do more than anything else to inspire patriotism in the rising generation.

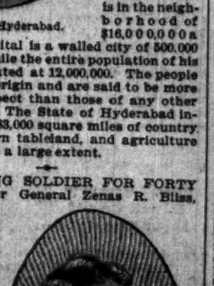
Miss Sarah E. Adams.

ONE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S ALLIES.—The Nizam of Hyderabad, who has offered his sword and his purse to Queen Victoria, if she needs them in carrying on the war in south Africa, is an ally not to be despised. As an indication of his financial condition it may be instanced that some time ago he paid $2,000,000 in cash for a single diamond and that his annual income is in the neighborhood of $16,000,000 a year. His capital is a walled city of 500,000 population, while the entire population of his state is estimated at 12,000,000. The people are of mixed origin and are said to be more warlike in aspect than those of any other part of India. The State of Hyderabad includes nearly 83,000 square miles of country in the southern tableland, and agriculture is carried on to a large extent.



Nizam of Hyderabad.

A FIGHTING SOLDIER FOR FORTY YEARS.—Major General Zenas R. Bliss, whose death in Washington is just announced, was a fighting soldier of the regular army for more than forty years. He entered West Point in 1850, graduated four years later, and from that time until his retirement in 1897 was almost continuously located at a point where there was at least a possibility of active hostilities. His first assignment was on the frontier of Texas, where he saw six years of active duty with the Indians before the rebellion broke out. In 1861 his command was surrendered by a superior officer to the rebels, and the first year of the war was spent by the then Captain Bliss as a prisoner. When he was released he was made Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment, and as such took part in the defense of Washington and the Rappahannock campaign. He was twice promoted for gallant conduct on the field of battle, and came out of the war as a Major in the regular army. The next twenty years were spent on the frontier in Texas, Kansas, and other Western States, so that the honors and promotions which came to him at last were all well earned. He was made a Major General in 1897 and was retired a few days later at his own request.



Major General Zenas R. Bliss.

BIG DROP IN THE PRICE OF ISLANDS.—The Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, lying east of Porto Rico, which, it is reported, Denmark has offered to sell to the United States for $5,000,000, were once before on the market, at that time the price being set at $4,750,000. The inhabitants of the islands, who even then desired to be annexed to the United States, gave their consent to the deal, but the United States government refused to buy. St. Thomas, the larger of the two islands, has a population of 20,000.

SERIOUS MATTER FOR SAN MARINO.—The reported stealing from the public Treasury of the Republic of San Marino of a number of copper coins and revenue stamps may be a more serious thing than it appears to be on the surface. San Marino, which is a toy republic, embracing thirty-two square miles and boasting a population of 8,500 people, is not a wealthy nation. It has no public debt, but its annual income is only $72,500, while its annual expenditure are $71,400. It will thus be seen that there is at no time danger of a surplus larger than $1,100, so that even petty burglaries are not to be sneezed at.

TWO SOCIALIST MAYORS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Professed Socialists have just been inaugurated as the Mayors of two cities in the staid old commonwealth of Massachusetts. One of them, John C. Chase, who has begun his second term as Mayor of Haverhill, was the first Socialist ever elected Mayor of an American city. The second Socialist Mayor is Charles H. Coulter of Brockton. Mr. Chase was elected for the second time after a bitter fight. In his inaugural address he declared that his victory is due to the fact that there are certain evils in the industrial system of the country which only the application of socialism can remedy. He declares for the initiative and referendum; for the right of recall of public officials by their constituents at any time; and for the public ownership of all public utilities. In cases where children are prevented from attending school by lack of proper clothing he thinks that the city should supply the want, and that the city should open and maintain a free reading-room for all citizens.

John C. Chase.

TO HURL DEATH AMONG THE BOERS.—Inventors are now keeping the British War office busy with ideas for and models of weird and wonderful weapons for hurling death and destruction among the Boers. One genius suggests the use of snuff shells. By discharging big shells filled with pungent snuff, he thinks that the soldiers of the enemy would be all set to sneezing and that then they were so engaged barrage charges might be made upon them with impunity. Boiling hot water is suggested as a substitute for other projectiles, while a third man is of the opinion that shells should be filled with some chemical compound which would, on bursting, discharge great volumes of asphyxiating gas among the enemy.

COLLEGE NEWS NOTES.

Harvard is to have a new Semitic museum.

Beloit College has put in operation the semester system.

De Pauw University trustees have raised $150,000 for endowment.

Yale University has forty-two women in its graduate department.

Recent additions to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin make the present number of instructors 171.

Rochester University will probably open a special course for teachers who are graduates of normal schools.

Arrangements have been made for a ten-story fireproof dormitory for Columbia University on Morningside Heights, New York.

Preliminary contests for the selection of debaters for the Dartmouth-Williams contest will be held at the beginning of the winter term.

The new Homeopathic Hospital at Michigan University will be completed by early summer, so as to have opening ceremonies at commencement.

The sessions of the third and fourth years of the Bowdoin Medical School will be taught hereafter in Portland, Me., on account of clinical advantages there.

Trustees of Princeton College are considering the advisability of a department for the systematic study of the principles of disputation, to prepare young men for political and professional life.

ECHOES OF "THE TRIBUNE."

"The Chicago Tribune" keeps a record of gifts to educational, religious, and charitable institutions, of which public announcement is made, and its figures for the last year are phenomenally large.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"The Chicago Tribune," which keeps a complete record of things good and bad which take place to beautify or to mar each passing year, is able on the first of December, 1900, to present a goodly showing of good things in several lines of life in the United States.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

"The Chicago Tribune" estimates the year's wholesale business at $731,075,000, as against $618,000,000 in 1899. "The Tribune" has signed statements from the editors of the Iron Age, the American Lumberman, the Dry Goods Reporter, the Black Diamond, the Paint, Oil, and Drug Review, the Chicago Apparel Gazette, the Furniture Worker, the Northwestern Miller, the Hide and Leather.—Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

"The Chicago Tribune" is on hand with an interesting statistics of life-taking which has attracted so much attention for years. The legal executions during 1899 were 131, an increase of 21 over 1898. The Southern States had 100 hangings and the Northern 31. This should not lead readers into the error of assuming that murders are more numerous in the South on the basis of population; it shows that those who are guilty of murder in the first degree are executed, while in most of the States of the North imprisonment for life is the punishment.—Indianapolis Journal.

Cause of the Bad Words.

The New York papers are venting much righteous indignation against Chicago, accusing her of undue haste in trying to open her new canal to the Mississippi before the antagonistic forces can be rallied to get a long distance injunction on it. But it seems as though if there was going to be any row about opening that canal which the New York papers now call a "sewer," it ought to have materialized before Chicago had expended its many millions of dollars and months of time on it. But it is as a canal and not as an "open sewer" that the great ditch is repugnant to the New York journalists. It will increase the commerce of the rival metropolis.—Nebraska State Journal.

Boston's Opinion of Itself.

No, Boston isn't any great shakes when it comes to celebrating the coming of a new year. It is too prim, and solemn, and busy.—Boston Herald.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

TRAGIC STORY OF LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA WELL TOLD.

Miss Frances Girard Traces the Unhappy King's Eccentricities from Boyish Whims to His Mania for Palaces and His Final Bloody Exit from Life—Professor Woodberry's Poem Has One Disappointing Feature.

FEW lives in history are so intensely sad as the one painted by Miss Frances Girard in "The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria" (Dodd-Mead). Born of a stock that had shown marked eccentricity in the generation previous, in the person of the grandfather from whom Ludwig was named; educated on the old theory that the education was the thing and the boy nothing; debarred by his royalty from the healthy out-of-doors and amusements and rivalries with other boys which would have corrected much of his early morbidness, Ludwig was still taught his actual superiority and the propriety of gratifying his mere whims which was to lead him to such lengths before the climax came.

Both his father and mother appear to have been conscientious nobodies, concealing their inaneness in robes of state. Their eldest son was deeply beloved by the people, but not by them. He was punished for his faults in an irrational way, and his sole enjoyment consisted in rambling about the extensive grounds of this palace or that without an aim. He might have married, but there seems to have been no real desire for matrimony on his part, and his people were spared at least the exhibition which caused the abdication of the first Ludwig through his infatuation for Lola Montez, the beautiful dancing adventuress.

There is less told in this volume than the reader might wish of the relations between the King and Richard Wagner. It is certain that to Wagner must be attributed the lack of the King's desire to engage himself matrimonially, though all Wagner's preaching against marriage for his royal patron did not prevent his sailing his shallop into those more or less adventurous seas. And it is certain, also, that Wagner's natural desire to see the productions of his genius given the best possible staging was instrumental in settling upon Ludwig that craze for building which came near to bankrupting his exchequer. Enough is told to make it apparent that the King habitually used the most extravagant language of affection in addressing Wagner, while little light is thrown upon their private relations otherwise.

"Fools build houses," says an old proverb, "and wise men live in them." Of the various forms of delusion from which Ludwig suffered, none went to the lengths of his folly for new palaces. It is to the vast expenditures caused thereby that his death was indirectly due. When his younger brother, Prince Otto, lost his mind, there was little hope for the King, who thenceforth retired more and more within himself and devoted his sole attention not only to erecting huge structures but to tearing down and rebuilding them. His extravagance here led to his being taken to the castle of Berg in June, 1886; for though he had for some time refused to carry on any of the functions of state, or even to see his Ministers, it was due to their refusal to let him bankrupt the kingdom by more building.

On the day of the King's withdrawal to Berg he was found drowned in the lake nearby, and with him the body of the attendant physician, bearing the marks of violence upon it. There can be no doubt that it was a case of murder and suicide, done in a fit of frenzy. Why should Miss Girard shrink from saying as much when she has no reasons to give toward building up another theory? This is a defect upon a book commendable in almost every other respect. There are abundant illustrations.

Professor George Edward Woodberry is thoroughly well known to lovers of blank verse in America as a poet of the finest attainments and highest skill. All that comes from his pen bears indications, in its perfect polish and chaste beauty, of high culture, refined taste, and perfect command of all the resources of the language which make for loveliness of thought and expression. Particularly is this true of his new volume, "Wild Eden" (Macmillan), of which the title itself is a poem. But the book is both a surprise and a disappointment to students of Professor Woodberry's work, and for a curious reason.

More than a year ago a poem bearing the same now given the entire volume here was published in one of the monthly magazines. It was, taken alone, a notable achievement in English verse—such an achievement, say, as must attend the production of a perfect lyric of the time of Elizabeth or the first James in this modern day. Its beauty of thought and language, its power of moving the highest degree of sensuous emotion by its loveliness, gave it a place below few of the innumerable poems produced by the masters in all ages.

What, then, must be the feeling of one who prized this beauty above most of the other work of the world, upon opening the slender volume in which it was supposed to find permanent form, to discover its scattered members through the pages, eked out with work of great skill and beauty, indeed, but still lacking that final something which is called, for lack of a better word, inspiration. By painstaking, the original may still be found in its new context, diamonds in gold, but the disappointment is none the less great.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Wedding of Miss Helen Shepard and Mr. Dexter Fairbank—Calendar for Today.

Society events for today:

Mrs. Walter Neef, a dance at Lincoln Hall for Miss Neef.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor, 396 North State street, a dinner for Miss Winston.

Mrs. T. B. Lyon, 72 Astor street, a dinner.

Mrs. Eugene Talbot, 798 Goethe street, a dinner for Miss Foltz.

Mrs. Alexander B. Adam, 2249 Calumet avenue, a luncheon for Miss Helen Raymond.

Mrs. Robert Boak, 4744 Kimbark avenue, a tea from 4 till 6.

Mrs. Robert S. Hotz and Mrs. William Rehm, 301 West Adams street, a luncheon.

Mr. Louis Meyers, a dinner at the Auditorium for Miss Meyers.

Mrs. Lyman A. Wiley, 4700 Woodlawn avenue, a dinner.

Ladies' Aid society of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, evening reception for the Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Vance.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Jenkins, 2625 Prairie avenue, afternoon and evening reception for Mrs. Ralph Chester Otis.

The wedding of Miss Helen Shepard and Mr. Dexter Fairbank took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, 4445 Grand boulevard. The Rev. E. M. Stires of Grace Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. Miss Margaret Fairbank was the maid of honor and Mr. Livingston Fairbank the best man. The bridemaids were:

Miss Nannie Waller,	Miss Marion Doud,
Miss Sallie Schoenberger,	Miss Janet Ayer,
Miss Elinor Meacham.	Miss Katherine Stearns, Rochester, N. Y.

The ushers were:

Mr. Kellogg Fairbank,	Mr. Eben Stanwood, Boston.
Mr. Stuart Shepard,	
Mr. Phillip French, Boston.	Mr. Oliver Richards, St. Louis.
Mr. Wallace Fairbank.	

A buffet supper followed the ceremony. Among those present were:

Mrs. Potter Palmer.	Mr. and Mrs. Byron L. Smith.
Mrs. B. F. Ayer.	
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higginbotham.	Mr. and Mrs. William Walker.
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster.	Miss Edith Counselman, Miss Helen Raymond.
Mr. and Mrs. William Waller.	Miss Mary Dane, Miss Emma Goddard.
Mr. and Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy.	Miss Louise Shepard.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague.	Miss Mervyn Winston, Miss Marie Tyrrell.
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Doud.	Miss Muriel Byram, Miss Gertrude Potter.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee.	Misses Shumway.
Mrs. Simmons Blaine.	Mr. Marshall Field.
Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson.	Mr. Honoré Palmer, Mr. Sol Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter.	Mr. L. Sterling Goddard, Mr. Potter Palmer Jr., Mr. Stuart Patterson.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Counselman.	Mr. Clarence Day.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Bayley.	Mr. Granville Browning.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank left in the evening for the South. After March 1 they will be at home at Elk Rrapids, Mich.

The wedding of Miss Eva Logan Sibley and Mr. Harry W. Hudson took place last evening at 7:30 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The wedding of Miss Alice Chapin and Mr. Francis Edwin May took place last evening at the residence of the bride, 3344 Michigan avenue.

One of the large dances of the season was given last evening by Mrs. W. J. Chalmers at the Auditorium for her daughter, Miss Joan Chalmers. The cotillion was danced at midnight, Mr. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor leading in some new and novel figures. Among those giving dinners preceding the dance were Mrs. John S. Runnells, 598 North State street, and Mr. Howard Gillette, 2908 Michigan avenue.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter sailed yesterday to spend the winter in Cairo, where she will be joined by the Misses Leiter, who have been visiting Lady Curzon in India.

Mrs. Levy Mayer has returned from the Hot Springs of Virginia. She is staying at the Auditorium Annex, but will leave for Coronado Beach, Cal., in a few days to spend the winter.

A company of young people went to River Forest on a special train last evening to attend the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Waller for their daughter, Miss Cary Belle Waller. Supper was served at 11 o'clock and was followed by a cotillon.

Mr. Arthur Burr Pease gave a dance last evening at Bournique's for Miss Anna M. McCauley of Philadelphia and Mr. George B. Walbridge of Cornell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, 2709 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter of New York.

START MOODY MEMORIAL FUND.

Friends of the Evangelist to Raise $3,000,000 to Maintain Institutions He Founded.

At a meeting of the friends of D. L. Moody at Northfield, Mass., on the evening after his funeral it was decided to start the Moody memorial endowment. This, it was decided, would be the best monument to his memory. It is proposed to make the endowment $3,000,000, and contributions will be sought wherever Mr. Moody had followers.

Four per cent return from such a sum, it is estimated, would support the three institutions founded by the evangelist. They consist of the Northfield Seminary and Training School for Young Women, Mount Hermon School for Young Men, and the Bible Institute, Chicago. The Northfield plant consists of 1,200 acres of land and thirty buildings, valued with the present endowment at $1,250,000. At Chicago the buildings, land, and endowment exceed $250,000 in value.

DAINTY DRESSING JACKET OF FRENCH FLANNEL.

In these days of bargains no woman forgets to pick up some odds and ends for the needed shirt waists and dressing jacket. The smart little teignoir illustrated is almost too simple to be described, but is made of pink or pale blue French flannel embroidered in white filoselle and tied at the waist with a satin ribbon.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY
STEPHEN JUDSON'S PRICE

TO MISS MARTHA BASCOM church going was as much a matter of habit as the weekly mending, and neither to be more neglected than her daily meals. But Jennie was not so orthodox, and many a solemn word of warning did her aunt deliver in the little dressmaking shop where they served alone. I say "alone," because being only a dress model I am not taken into account. But though made of wood and supposed to be inanimate, little escapes my observation, and I marked a sudden change in Jennie's religious observances. It came with the advent of the new preacher. "Goin' to meetin' tonight, Janey?" her aunt invariably asked, and she went occasionally—latterly, always. Once I heard a visitor whisper to Miss Martha: "Is it the man or the preacher she goes to see, eh, Miss Bascom?" But the other shook her head. "No matter, praise the Lord, she goes," and everybody went. The new evangelist drew crowds of town and country folk and customers in the shop talked of little else. He had his detractors, to be sure; those who called him crank, fanatic, and said his exciting methods, his furious invectives against sin, and magnificent pictures of rewards to the godly smacked of the blasphemy of Islam. But to most of the pious folk he was a saint, a prophet out of whose mouth was ordained praise.

As for Jennie, she rarely mentioned his name, but I had my private theory as to the state of affairs between them. It was one day unexpectedly confirmed. The two women were sewing in the shop, when the door was dashed open, and a neighbor's lad entered carrying a parcel. This he set carefully upon the floor, then shrank to the elder woman's side, his frail body trembling, his face aspen. "Leave it there! Don't touch it—!" "Good gracious! Dynamite?" But the laughter on Jennie's lips died when the lad faltered: "It's the head of John the Baptist! Don't you remember the preacher said 'the disciples took up the body and buried it?' He didn't tell what became of the head, but I found it in our house. There it is." He pointed to the bundle, his lips apart in a grin of frenzy. Miss Martha was horrified into helpless silence. Jennie glanced out of the window. "There is the preacher now," and she rushed to the door and called, "Brother Judson! Stephen!" He came hurriedly in and Jennie explained. "This little creature has always been half witted and he seems entirely daft now," and she told him all. Miss Martha added sternly, "You have turned the poor child's wits inside out. See if you can turn them back." At the preacher's command the boy, gasping, livid, untied the parcel. Papers, typewritten documents fell to the floor. "There, child, see! are you not ashamed to blaspheme with such unholy theories?" And he carried the sobbing boy to the lounge and soothed him in low and gracious words. Pity for the witless sufferer made Miss Martha severe with her favorite. "Your talk has robbed the poor thing of the little sense he had! The child has listened to you all summer, and I must say, Brother Judson, the result ain't to your credit." And she left the room abruptly. Jennie tiptoed to the preacher's side and resting her hand upon his shoulder looked down at him with worshiping affection. But he rose, pushing her away almost roughly, a set stern expression clouding his dark Puritan face. The girl followed him to the door, chagrin and amasement on her pretty, pale features. "What is it, Stephen? What have I done?" "Nothing, child, nothing, the sin is mine. I thought to follow him who cast out devils, and see, this stricken lad possessed of them, through me, through me. The Lord is wroth with his servant and why? Ah, Jane, the answer is not far to seek! Because I have dared to hunger and thirst for a woman's love rather than for the sake of righteousness. 'The flesh worrieth against the spirit.'" Without another word he left her. That evening Jennie remained at home alone. About 9 o'clock she stooped to arrange a chest of drawers just back of me. While she was thus engaged Miss Martha entered and after her the preacher.

"I invited you in, Brother Judson," and the little woman's voice and behavior were as icy as her natural warmth would allow, "to ask you to explain yourself. I heard part of your remarks to my niece this afternoon, and I must say they surprised me. I ain't used to seein' Jennie fretted by the men folks. As a rule, they do the worryin'." Stephen's manner had lost some of the ministerial and he answered low: "There is nothing to explain, madam, except that your niece has told me that she—she loves me, and—" "Well! s'pose she does!" the lady interrupted sharply, "do you love her, Brother Judson?" "So much; so much that I was beginning to forget my God and he warned me; he threatened me today in that poor idiot's crazy imaginings. It is a disgrace, a horror that my words should have so perverted an effect, and the iron enters deep into my guilty soul with the sense that the Lord repudiates my work and words." Sweat bathed his brow and his tongue was thick. "'Guilty soul,' brother?" Guilty in allowing my thoughts—until now devoted to the master's work—to dwell upon a woman; guilty because her image fills my mind—her face obscures my Bible." There was an agony of repressed love and longing in his voice which broke at the last words, and he dropped to his knees and buried his face in his hands. Jennie slipped from her place of hiding and sank into the chair beside him, while her tears fell on his bowed head. He raised his mournful eyes. "Now you know the sin of which I hold myself guilty, and this child, innocent as a lamb, of sacrifice. But she will forget me, and I—I can live without her as without all else if the spirit return to dwell within me. It is written, 'I have somewhat against thee because thou hast left thy first love.'" Poor Miss Martha was dismayed at the man's distress, and beyond all the suffering she saw for her Janey foreshadowed in the heart broken glance riveted upon her lover. She ventured timidly, "Brother, if you and Janey love each other, why not do the Lord's work together?" "Nay, sister. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand,' and my feeble powers are wholly consecrated to the work of salvation. Remember the words, 'they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle.'" There was a fanatical light of renunciation in his eyes. Miss Martha's own were full of tears as she stroked the girl's brown hair with all of a mother's fondness. "I little thought to see the day when I'd argue to get rid of my little girl, but it seems for her happiness, and I believe it would be for yours. I—I have a little bank account which will all be Janey's when she marries. Now, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to guide her in the use of it? Together you might be of great help to—to missions or something," the good soul concluded lamely. Sternly the man replied: "I hear you with shame, Sister Bascom. 'Every man has his price,' perhaps, but think not thus to tempt one who may have lost much, but has yet to leave his God for mammon." Then Miss Martha folded her arms as she always did when she lost her temper. "You twist all the sense out of my words, but in one thing you hit my meanin' exactly. That about 'every man's price.' It's true, and it doesn't always mean a low price, either. Whatever yours is I only hope it will be offered before it's too late." Here Jennie interposed. "He is right, Aunt Martha, and I glory in his strength." Her voice broke and she turned away sobbing. Then, for a moment the man shook off the trammels of the priest, and holding her close he kissed her brow and lips. "Help me to bear it; pray for me," he murmured, then went out with never a backward look. Another week passed and neither woman went to meeting. But one night the girl begged, "Go tonight, Auntie, and if you see him tell him I did pray and am going to help him in the only way I know how." As Miss Martha passed me on her way out I heard her mutter, "I'll bring him home with me, or—" the threat was lost in the bang of the door. By this time I knew that Miss Martha was wroth with the preacher—"the crank who has turned everybody's head"—she said once, but her listener, a pious soul, rolled up her eyes. "He's of the stuff of the blessed martyrs," she said devoutly. This night her aunt had no sooner gone than Jennie took her Bible and went up-stairs. In an hour she returned, carrying a small bottle and glass.

These she placed upon a table in front of me. I watched her as she crept softly to Miss Martha's own low chair and rested her cheek against its cushioned arm. Then she knelt and prayed aloud: "'Two in the field, the one shall be taken and the other left'—yes, the other left, to do thy work; to do it alone to thine honor and glory. Amen." She rose and came steadily to the table. I heard the clink of the tiny dark bottle against the glass. She placed the vial again on the table. I saw the glass raised to her lips, and then—the crash evidently aroused the neighbors, for there was excited talk in the street. Then the sound of a key in the lock and Brother Judson's voice outside. "Wait a moment, friends. We will find out what has happened." Prone where I had fallen, I could see nothing, but heard Miss Martha's voice in lamentation. "My little girl—my Janey," and the preacher's commands. "Place the cushions lower, so. Now bring me some water. There! she is reviving now. She has only fainted." "What could have happened? she was well when I left." Then Miss Martha lifted me to an upright position, and as she did so shrieked and pointed a shaking finger at the atoms of shivered glass and the tiny brown pool on the floor. Then she burst into hysterical weeping. "I see it all! and she would have—O! you blessed old model! To think you fell in the nick of time! My dearie—my lamb, how could you?" and she crouched by the side of the now conscious girl. The man's head was bowed and his lips moved in prayer. Then he rose, the light of joy transfiguring his face. "I have been blind, blind! Do you remember what you said, sister, about 'every man having his price?' This precious life saved is mine." Jennie opened her eyes and met the triumphant gleam of his. "The Lord gives you to me, beloved. As in the days of Abraham, he rejects the sacrifice. Will you forgive, as he does?"

And to this day he and Jennie believe that the cause of my sudden tumble was a direct and heavenly interposition; Miss Martha says it was only a strong draft, while I—but nobody cares what I think.

YOUNG ELOPERS ARE FORGIVEN.

William Howell, 18, and Lulu Kelly, 16, Wed in Secret and Receive Parental Pardons.

The secret of a runaway match in Indiana, in which the principals were William Howell, the 18-year-old stepson of Robert Drew, 7038 Reynolds avenue, South Chicago, and Lulu Kelly, his 16-year-old sweetheart, came to light yesterday.

The young husband confessed to his stepfather that he and Miss Kelly were married in Hammond, Ind., nine weeks ago, and that the return trip to South Chicago constituted their wedding journey.

Mr. Drew suspended judgment until he had heard from the parents of the bride. He was the first to tell them of the marriage. They forgave the two, and then he followed with his forgiveness.

"I am a man easily deceived, but I'm hanged if I wouldn't know if I was married." Stuart Robson in "Oliver Goldsmith."

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

From Paris I have received warnings against a former French officer of ancient family, who is now in this country, a fugitive from justice, and who may be sailing either under his own name and title or under that of one of his relatives or friends. His own name is one of the most illustrious and historic in France. For it is that of De L'Espée, his father, the Baron de L'Espée, having large estates in various parts of France and a handsome house in Paris. The nobleman now in this country bears the christian name of Louis, left the army about ten years ago, and since then has lived partly on his wits and partly on allowances from his family and loans from his friends. A short time ago he forged the name of his brother, Baron Jean de L'Espée, Captain of the Sixteenth Dragoons, to promissory notes amounting to about $5,000, giving as security a bogus mortgage on his brother's beautiful country seat, the Château de Froville. The bill discounter from whom he obtained this loan bears the name of Demenais.

On reaching this country Baron Louis de L'Espée addressed a letter to the procurator of the Republic at Paris, in which he confessed his forgery, with the object of relieving as far as lay in his power his brother from the obligation of paying the forged notes. On the strength of this confession and of the evidence of the bill discounter, the criminal courts at Paris have sentenced the Baron in his absence and by default to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

My object in giving publicity to this warning is because I have recently heard of a man who gave himself out to be a French cavalry officer and nobleman, and who has been fleecing quite a large number of people, some of them by means of bogus checks on Parisian banks. Possibly this may be the same man. In connection therewith I can only repeat my warning of the other day—namely: to find out what club a man belongs to in his own country and whether he still forms part thereof before giving unrestricted credence to his statements.

Another member of the grand old French house of Gontaut-Biron has just come to financial grief. It seems but the other day that Count Ferdinand Gontaut-Biron, son-in-law of old Ferdinand de Lesseps, creator of the Suez canal, was before the courts as the defendant in a suit brought against him by money lenders, who, with the object of getting around the usury laws, had forced him to buy a number of ridiculous and unworkable contrivances, destined to prevent chimneys from smoking, and who had given to him in addition to this $700 in cash, he giving them in return for this promissory notes to the face value of $20,000. Of course, at the time that Count Ferdinand married Mlle. Fernande de Lesseps, the favorite daughter of the "Grand Français," he fondly imagined that he was wedding one of the richest heiresses in France, and naturally he was much dismayed when the Panama smash took place and the De Lesseps family was ruined.

And now the courts have been invited to place under judicial control Count Louis de Gontaut-Biron, who, during the last six months, has squandered almost every penny of the fortune which he inherited last spring. Inasmuch as the application to the court for this measure was made by all the leading representatives of the Gontaut-Biron family, the tribunals at once complied with the request.

This family formerly comprised among its dignities the Dukedoms of Biron, of Gontaut, and of Lauzun, the Marquisate of Saint Blanchard, and the Barony of Parigord. One of its most famous members was the Field Marshal Armand de Gontaut-Biron, who was killed at the siege of Epernay in 1592. His son Charles was created Grand Admiral of France as well as Field Marshal, but ultimately was charged with treason against the throne and was decapitated in the courtyard of the Bastile. There have been altogether four Marshals of France who have borne the name of Gontaut-Biron, and it was the son of the fourth of the number who, under the name of General de Biron, Duke of Lauzun, was the principal associate and Lieutenant of General the Marquis de Lafayette in the American war of independence. This General de Biron lost his head by the guillotine in 1793 in spite of his having placed his sword at the disposal, not only of the American republic, but likewise of the revolutionary government in France.

The Dukedoms in this family were not restored on the return of the Bourbons to the throne of France, and its two branches are now headed by the Marquis de Biron and the Count de Gontaut Biron, who is married to a daughter of the equally illustrious house of De la Ferronnays. It was a cadet of this latter branch who was the first Ambassador of France at Berlin after the war, and he remained seven years in the German capital, filling a position of the most extraordinary difficulty until recalled on the formal demand of Prince Bismarck. He went to Berlin from motives of patriotism, having nothing to gain from the task either in wealth or position, and without any previous diplomatic experience, and in his memoirs he gives a pathetic description of his sentiments when on the day of his first official presentation to old Emperor William at Berlin he found himself, the descendant of those who had taken part in the crusade, figuring in the rôle of Ambassador of a newfledged republic at the court of a newly created Emperor, who had just inflicted a most crushing defeat upon his country.

Until a few years ago there was a lady of the Gontaut-Biron family figuring on the pension list of the English crown, her pension having been granted to her under circumstances which may be described as well-nigh unique. When the war between France and England broke out in 1791 the Marshal Duc de Biron, finding that the English Admiral, Lord Rodney, was imprisoned for debt at Paris, paid off the latter's liabilities, securing his liberation and enabling him to leave Paris, taking the ground that "the French nation should take no advantage of the absence of one of their adversaries' greatest and most valiant commanders in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances in which he had placed himself."

Admiral Lord Rodney on returning to England assumed the command in chief of the British naval forces in the West Indies, and there won the great victory which compelled the French to sue for peace. So enraged were the Parisians by the results of the chilavrous generosity of the Marshal that they wrecked his property and subjected him to no end of contumely. On the recommendation of the English Prince Regent, who in this instance may be said to have lived up to his title of "the First Gentleman in Europe," the English government conferred pensions, not only on the Marshal but likewise on his then infant nieces, the last surviving one of which expired about ten years ago at the age of 90.

BALL OF THE SHERIDAN CLUB.

Annual New Year's Dance—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lydon Lead the Grand March.

The annual New Year's ball of the Sheridan club was given last night at the clubhouse, Michigan avenue and Forty-first street. The ballroom was decorated with palms and Christmas greens. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lydon led the grand march at 9:30 o'clock. After supper the cotillion was led by Mr. E. M. Keeley. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ahern.	Mr. and Mrs. J. Plunkett.
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Carboy.	Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Pigmondon.
Mr. and Mrs. James Conlan, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Quinlan.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Cudahy.	Miss Kate Keeley.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gibbens.	Miss C. Hennessey.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Kelly.	Miss Belle Maher.
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Madden.	Miss Lillian Donlon.
Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy.	Miss Anna McDonald.
Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Toole.	Miss Josie Murphy.
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan.	Miss Jennie Stevens.
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bryner.	Miss Mayme Mullen.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cleary.	Miss Sadie McManus.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Crilly.	Miss Lulu Hively.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon.	Miss Anna Rowland.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hennessy.	Mr. J. J. Roland.
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McGrain.	Mr. H. J. Donahue.
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Moran.	Mr. D. J. Leahy.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mac Mahon.	Mr. M. K. Kavanagh.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Trainor.	Mr. and Mrs. Nelson.
	Mr. John E. Murphy.
	Mr. M. J. Madden.
	Mr. M. E. Carpenter.
	Mr. W. J. Clowry.
	Mr. M. J. Dowell.
	Mr. M. J. Kinsella.
	Mr. M. S. Hyland.
	Mr. P. A. Moody.
	Mr. F. Nolan.
	Mr. J. C. Mollaney.
	Mr. M. J. Dejmer.
	Mr. O. T. Caffrey.

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It ranks
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as Van Houten's Cocoa does
among Cocoas; it is unequalled!
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Bars.

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NEWS OF THEATERS.

Future of the Columbia.

The fate of the Columbia Theater seems to be as much in doubt now as it was when Hayman & Davis signed the lease which gave them the site for the new Illinois Theater. The latest rumor is to the effect that the theatrical syndicate intends to keep it as an overflow house, but the trust representatives enter denial. The admission is made, however, that the trust would like to operate another Chicago theater. During the season managerial assertion that profitable runs were being cut short because no extension of the scedule stay was possible has been frequent. In the last two years numbers of the stars have been obliged to shorten their annual Chicago engagement, the reason being that the syndicate, their master, could not give them longer time at its own theaters, and, of course, would not allow them to go elsewhere. If the syndicate saw an opportunity whereby it could gain another house without incurring too great expense there is no reason to believe it would hesitate in taking it.

A Black Sheep.

Playing at the Great Northern Theater this week in the revival of a Hoyt piece, "A Black Sheep," is a man who has been in the cast of a majority of Hoyt productions, and who at last is being featured in one of them. He is William Devere, "the man who never makes up." For years the circumstance related by the quoted phrase has been one of his claims to reputation. On the stage or off he has been the same, even to the glasses he wears. In "A Black Sheep" he is Goodfellow Gunning, the editor who collects subscriptions at the muzzle of a shotgun. The farce has been revived in a manner which would be creditable but for the lawless way newer songs have been gained. In the first act "Listen to the Band" has been taken outright from "A Runaway Girl."

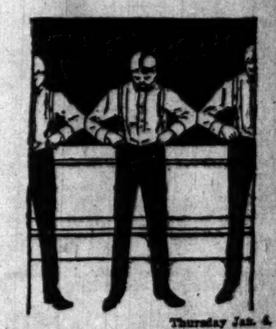
Make Way for the Ladies.

By a change in former arrangement, the farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," will come to Powers' Theater at the conclusion of Mr. Sothern's engagement, William H. Crane not coming until February, after the Kendals have been here. "Make Way for the Ladies" is the play in which Eric Hope, the Earl of Yarmouth, made his professional appearance in New York about two months ago. He is still a member of the cast, but it is reported he is getting ready to leave the stage and go to south Africa. The report states that his successor in the organization will be Brandon Hurst, last year a member of the Dearborn Stock company, and this season with Roland Reed up to the time the latter was taken ill in New York. E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams head the company.

Meyerson Concert.

A concert will be given at University Hall this evening by Cantor D. Meyerson, recently from San Francisco, with the assistance of Mr. L. Gaston Gottschalk, baritone; Mrs. William D. Stein, soprano; Mr. Marks E. Oberndorfer, pianist; Albert J. Janpolsky, baritone; William H. Eis, violinist; Mrs. Eliza A. Hardy, Mr. William Middelschulte, organist; and Miss Melanie L. Norden, contralto.

That splendid comedy, "Oliver Goldsmith," is the crowning success of Stuart Robson's career. He comes to the Grand Sunday night.



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3:00 AM FAST MAIL. Beloit, Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota and S. Dakota. Coaches only.
9:00 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, La Crosse, Winona, Minnesota, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
9:00 AM GREEN BAY EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay.
10:00 AM COLORADO SPECIAL. One night Denver & Colorado. Daylight Omaha. Des Moines, and Iowa.
11:30 AM WISCONSIN MAIL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Green Bay, Green Lake.
3:00 PM WISCONSIN SPECIAL. Fox River points, Green Bay, Marinette, Menominee.
5:00 PM ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River points, Ashland, Northern Wisconsin.
6:00 PM Iowa and Dakota Express. Des Moines, Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Sioux City, Iowa, So. Dakota.
6:30 PM NORTHWESTERN LIMITED. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6:30 PM OVERLAND LIMITED. California in Three Days. All points on Union Pacific, Salt Lake City, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED—ST. PAUL FAST MAIL. Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10:15 PM NIGHT EXPRESS. Janesville, Madison, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Winona, South Dakota, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
10:30 PM PACIFIC EXPRESS. Omaha, Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10:30 PM PENINSULA EXPRESS. Fox River points, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, Copper Country.
MILWAUKEE EXPRESS TRAINS. 8:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

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cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion.

JEFFRIES' GREAT TASK.

AGREES TO FIGHT CORBETT MARCH 15, SHARKEY TWO WEEKS LATER.

Grady Astonishes Pugilistic Circles by Suddenly Announcing a Change in the Champion's Plans—Corbett Rejects the First Proposal for a Battle in Thirty Days, but Accepts One for Ten Weeks Hence—Sailor Will Be Ready for His Bout.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—James J. Jeffries will fight James J. Corbett for the championship of the world on March 15 next before the boxing club offering the best purse.

W. A. Brady, manager of Jeffries, upset the calculations of all the heavyweights by boldly announcing this afternoon that his man would fight Corbett in thirty days and Sharkey two weeks later if both those pugilists were willing. This proposition was first made to Tom O'Rourke at the Delavan Hotel. O'Rourke said that an arrangement of that kind would suit him and that he had no doubt that Sharkey, who is now at Hot Springs, would be willing to fight at any time.

According to the articles of agreement in the match between Corbett and Jeffries for a fight to take place next September Corbett was to have first go with the champion under any circumstances, so Brady immediately called on him and made the same proposition. Corbett was surprised by the suddenness of this move, and absolutely refused to fight in thirty days or six weeks. He said he could not get in shape by that time, and wanted to know the reasons for thus hurrying up a fight that was to be settled eight months hence. Brady's reasons were both short and convincing. He said that the putting off of the fight until next September had started a rumor to the effect the match was not a genuine one, and to disprove this he wanted to get a fight right away.

Corbett agreed at last to fight in ten weeks, and Brady wrote an agreement, which they both signed, setting March 15 as the date, and stating the articles of the match recently made should prevail in all things except the date.

"Kid" McCoy will probably train Corbett for the fight. He was an interested listener at the conference today, and talked with Corbett on the subject after the agreement was signed. He will meet Corbett again tomorrow, when arrangements will be made for work to begin.

Corbett will do light work until three weeks before the fight, then he will go out of town and train hard until the battle day. Jeffries will train one month at Asbury Park.

In a telegram tonight Sharkey said he would be willing to fight Jeffries in two weeks or a month, or any time after March 15. He will be in New York Jan. 20.

The fighters and managers have not discussed a place of meeting or a purse. George Considine, who is Corbett's manager and also manager of the Broadway Athletic club, said his club would offer a purse or a percentage of gate receipts.

Governor Roosevelt's message to the New York General Assembly may possibly have had something to do with the sudden change in the plans of Brady. In his message today the Governor recommends the repeal of the Horton law. It is known that Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis of Rochester will present a bill repealing the law, with the Governor advocating a repeal the fight managers may be a little worried and anxious to get the fight pulled off as soon as possible.

The Governor recommends the repeal of the Horton boxing law on the ground that "when any sport is carried on primarily for money and that as a business it is in danger of losing much that is valuable and of acquiring some exceedingly undesirable characteristics. In the case of prize fighting, not only are the objections which apply to the abuse of other professional sports applied in aggravated form, but in addition the exhibition has a demoralizing and brutalizing effect. Moreover, the evils are greatly aggravated by the fact the fight is for a money prize, and is the occasion for unlimited gambling and betting."

The action of Governor Roosevelt does not come as a surprise to local ring rollowers, who are familiar with the ups and outs of the fistic game in New York. To be more specific, it may perhaps be well to go back to the experience of George Siler in New Orleans, which created much comment. When the string of English fighters came over it was incorporated in their various articles of agreement that the referee of the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey-Jordan fight he was named as the official. Charley White, who lives in Senator Ahearn's district, lined his influence in the Senator and Fire Commissioner Scanlon to prevent the Chicago man from officiating. The matter was finally carried to Governor Black, who said to Senator White, and White it was Siler was, however, paid as per contract.

In the letter to Fire Chief Croker Devery is said to have telephoned to Inspector McKellar to stop the combat if Siler was referee, and it was only through the influence of McLaughlin that Siler filled the position.

At the Curley-Dixon fight Siler was the man chosen as referee by spectators, when they found Johnny White in the ring demanding recognition as the Chicagoan. The club settled the matter by announcing that none but a New York man could officiate at the bout, so Siler was, however, paid for his services.

The fight in which Charley Burns disposed of Owen Zeigler in Second Avenue a few years ago was made the medium of a big killing by the parties who engineered it.

These and many other occurrences have undoubtedly attracted the attention of Governor Roosevelt, and his action has been the result.

"Kid" McCoy will probably write a letter to Harry Harris of this city, remarked that he thought the Horton law would soon be repealed.

Tommy Ryan Arrives.

Tommy Ryan, middleweight champion of the world, arrived in Chicago last night and will at once go into training for a series of contests to be brought off here under the auspices of the Tattersall's Athletic association. The first man picked to meet Ryan is the winner of the bout next Tuesday between Jack Root and Tommy West at Tattersall's.

CLAWSON'S RIDING WINS A RACE.

His Clever Work on Compensation Captures Nine-Furlong Event.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The nine-furlong handicap on the flat and the handicap steeplechase over the short course, together with three condition races at short distances, inspired a largely augmented crowd to a high pitch of enthusiasm today. The star performance of the afternoon was the ride of Jockey Clawson on Compensation in the nine-furlong affair. It was riding alone that brought the favorite home in front and the California boy was given a well-merited demonstration.

Clawson had a dozen opportunities to make mistakes, but he avoided all of them. By careful rating in the third part, nursing in the middle ground, and a well-timed rush and judicious use of whip and steel in the stretch he stretched Compensation out fully a furlong farther than he wanted to go and had him first at the finish by a length from Virgie O., who, with the same kind of a ride, would have had the race at her mercy.

There were seven starters in the race and Compensation divided the play with Alpen, the stronger support leaning towards the former. Alpen did what reasonably could have been expected of him, one and one-eighth miles being a little outside of his distance. Strangest is in the same category, and in addition to that had a little the worst of the weights. Pacemaker lived up to his name for five furlongs and then became a trailer.

The new Louisiana Jockey club, which, in common with other members of the Turf Congress, has been voted $1,000 by the body to be applied to a stake bearing the name of the donor, has promulgated the conditions of a handicap to be run on the last day of the New Orleans season, March 24. The distance is at one mile and a furlong, 3-year-olds and upward are eligible. The club will add an equal amount to the Turf Congress' contribution.

The first 2-year-old stake of the season will be run on Jan. 24. It is the Premier Stake at three furlongs. The conditions of this and three other stakes for youngsters were announced this afternoon by Secretary Clark. The others are:

The Baronet Stakes at four furlongs, the Lexington Selling Stakes at five furlongs, and the Lightning Stakes at five furlongs, to be run off at intervals in February and March. Each has a guaranteed value of $1,000.

Jockey A. McIntyre, who has been riding here, has been ordered to report at once at M. F. Dwyer's stable at Gravesend. The stable of Tom Barrett of Chicago arrived here today from Memphis.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 3.

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Silver Set, 104 (Mose)	4	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-8	Little Billy, 102 (Boland)	2	8	7½	6	2½
30-1	By George, 98 [A. Weber]	6	3½	4½	3°	3½

Time, :22½. Corallet, Ben Brunt, Bantrolo, Iola, and Red Gidd finished as named. Florence Clark left at the post. Winner, G. W. Curtis' b. m., by Ben d'Or—Quickcrete. Post 12 minutes. Start bad. Won in a hard drive of four. Silver Set was lucky and speedy. She stood a hard drive through the last quarter, and stalled off challenges by Corallet and Ely George.

Second race, ½ mile, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-10	Pleuron, 106 (Boland)	2	2½	2½	2½	1°
15-1	Barney F., 110 (Dupee)	1	6°	6°	6°	2°
10-1	S. Burnham, 97 [Dom'k]	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:17. Twinkible, the Bobby Cheri, and Minyon finished as named. Winner, A. C. McCafferty's ch. f., by Albert—Entricia. Good start. Won driving. Second handily. Pleuron was driven to the limit at the finish. Barney F. was losing fast and would have won in another stride. Eddie Burnham had poor racing luck. Dominick could not help her much and she was pinched off on the turn and bumped in the stretch. Franzinella was cut off and knocked out of it near the three-quarters.

Third race, short course, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-5	Chesenitz, 139 (Hunton)	2	1°	1°	1°	1°
4-5	Fred Perkins, 146 [Owens]	3	2°	2°	2°	2°
30-1	Van Brunt, 134 [Eager]	1	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 3:19¼. Shandon and Marble finished as named. Winner, C. H. Williams' ch. f., by Russell—Cheese Straw. Fair start. Won handily. Second easily. Chesenitz was best ridden. Fred Perkins went to her when ready, but Owens lost ground at the last jump, and again when turned into the stretch, where he swung wide. Van Brunt was easily the best of the others and may make a useful jumper.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Compensation, 108 [Cla'n]	4	4°	4½	1°	1°
3-1	Virgie O., 100 [Waters]	6	5°	5°	2°	2°
12-1	Alpen, 106 [Boland]	1	1°	2°	3°	3°

Time, 1:54. Strangest, School Girl, Pacemaker, and Miss Patron finished as named. Winner, B. E. Besch's b. c., by Tournament—Citronella. Good start. Won all out. Second handily. Compensation was well ridden and came away at the head of the stretch, but had to do his best at the end to stall off Virgie O. The latter lost ground turning into the stretch. Alpen tired in the run home. Pacemaker got off poorly and was raced to exhaustion early.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Jim Gore II., 97 [Winkfield]	2	1°	1½	1°	1°
2-1	Free Lady, 103 [Boland]	1	2°	2°	2½	2°
1-8	J. E. Cline, 109 [Foucon]	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:23. Eight Bells, Col. Cassidy, Brown Vail, and Agitator finished as named. Winner, W. H. Daniels' b. g., by Gorman—Dolly. Start good. Won all out. Second easily. The first two fought it out closely through the final sixteenth. Eight Bells seemed likely to be the winner at the head of the stretch, but stopped as if short. Agitator hugged the inside rail on the turn and saved ground, but quit in the stretch.

Today's New Orleans Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile—Island Prince, 110 pounds; Dicey, 107; Cotton Plant, 107; Murat, 105; Lord Fairfax, 106; Banker Green, 104; Wiregina, 102; Nancy Seitz, 102; Sidtilla, 102; Wilfrid Laurier, 102; Match Box, 100.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Tom Gilmore, 108 pounds; Ben Chance, 104; The Bobby, 104; Miscreindo, 104; Chickamauga, 105; Tea Vega, 102; Phallas, 102; Jodee, 98; Lovable, 92; Sadie Burnam, 92.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Barataria, 105 pounds; King Elkwood, 102; Traveler, 102; Judge Steadman, 100; Frank McConnell, 100; False Cord, 98; Pinar del Rio, 98; Thler, 97; Musket, 95; Jim Conway, 94; Fresco, 94; Crystalline, 92; Bright Night, 92; Nalley, 92; Miss Mac Day, 97; Forbush, 95; Jamaica, 93; Sam Fullen, 94; Dr. Vaughan, 93; Grandeur, 90.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Benneville 115 pounds; Dr. Walmsley, 110; San Joaquin, 107; Nekarnis, 107; Algarata, 107; The Sluggard, 107; Himtine, 107; Debride, 107; Sir Christopher, 104; Dollie Wiethoff, 102; Belle of Memphis, 100.

JOCKEY BULLMAN LOSES A RACE.

Overconfidence on Bannockburn Costs Him the Victory at Tanforan.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Bannockburn, who ran second in last year's Suburban Handicap, made his California début this afternoon, and, despite his class, suffered defeat like every good horse ever brought to this State. Bullman was solely responsible for the defeat of Bannockburn. He was supremely overconfident, and after he had San Venado beaten at the saddling paddock, quit riding. In the meantime Formero came with a great rush on the outside, and before Bullman could get Bannockburn going again Formero flashed under the wire a head in front of the son of Hayden Edwards, to the chagrin of the backers of the favorite at 1 to 3. Foul Play, one of the favorites made famous by Sanguinetti, by Foul Shot, captured her initial start out here, while First Shot, by the same sire, finished second to The Lady by the six furlong dash. Facade won his first start out here, beating Wallenstein a head in a furious drive. Sardine toyed with her field in the mile handicap, while Chimura carried the Corrigan colors to the front in the mile and a half race, beating Dr. Barnays, the odds-on favorite. Chimura did not have a chance on her previous races. It has leaked out that J. B. Haggin, the owner of Rancho del Paso, has not made a single nomination to either of the rich 2-year-old Futurities to be run here in 1902.

Tanforan Summaries Jan. 3.

Weather cloudy. Track slow.

First race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-10	The Lady, 103 (N. Hill)	4	5°	1½	1½	1°
2-1	First Shot, 108 [Bullman]	1	1°	2°	2°	2°
15-1	Glissando, 106 [Henry]	5	3½	3°	3°	3½

Time, 1:13. Choteau and Sunello finished as named. Winner, C. H. Snell's b. f., by Kingston—Seville. Start good. Won easily. The next two were driving hard. The Lady was cut off three furlongs from home, but was much the best and ran around the field at will. First Shot did his best.

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-2	Facade, 104 [Bullman]	2	1½	2°	2°	1½
8-5	Wallenstein, 91 [J. Mar'n]	4	3°	1°	1°	2°
6-1	Racivan, 106 [Berrien]	1	2°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:46. Whitcomb, First Call, Magnus, and Inverary II. finished as named. Winner, N. B. Hall & Co.'s ch. c., by Rutherford—Rupee. Start fair. The first two were driving to the limit. Facade was well ridden and lucky, and made a game finish. Wallenstein was caught in the stretch, losing three or four lengths, and was then unwisely rushed to the front in a furlong. He was beat and should have won.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-2	Chimura, 103 [Vittoe]	2	2½	2°	1½	1°
11-20	Dr. Barnays, 109 [Bullman]	1	1°	1°	2°	2°
12-1	Stuttgart, 104 [Bullman]	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:42. Faunette and Fortis finished as named. Winner, Ed. Corrigan's ch. f., by Montana Regent—Geneva. Start good. Won easily. Second handily. Chimura shot to the front on the last turn and was easily best at the weights and in the going. Dr. Barnays was poorly ridden.

Sixth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Formero, 111 [Henry]	1	1°	1°	1°	1°
1-3	Bannockburn, 114 [Bu'an]	4	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-2	San Venado, 114 [Jenkins]	3	3°	3°	3°	3°

Time, 1:44¾. Pasadena, Tom Tow, and Gov. Sheehan finished as named. Winner, W. B. Sink Jr.'s ch. c., by Conveth. Start good. Won driving. Second handily. The first three came up on the outside and stole the race before Bullman saw him. Bannockburn is good and was much the best, and lost through Bullman's overconfidence.

Today's Tanforan Entries.

First race, 1 mile, selling—Tapmast, 111 pounds; Scotch Plaid, 106; Bishop Reed, 102; Cromwell, 101; Cyril, 101; Red Pirate, 97; Decoy, 97; Dolore, 95.

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling—Meadowthorpe, 112 pounds; Imperious, 109; Sardonic, 109; Radio, 107; Gleaner, 99; O'Connor, 90; Rixford, 81.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Tapsan, 109 pounds; Geyser, 100; Einstein, 107; Advance Guard, 102; W. Brode, 101; Sandanet, 98.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, the Baden Stakes, value $1,200, handicap—Zoroaster, 114 pounds; Topmast, 111; Polonius, 110; Timemaker, 109; Tanpen, 107; Morinel, 106; Casdale, 102; Los Medanos, 100.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Don Quixote, 112 pounds; Fosco, 112; Grand Sachem, 109; The Offering, 106; San Augustine, 106; St. Isidore, 106; Modwena, 104; Delecta, 104; Nora Lyes, 104; Momentum, 104; Cesar Young, 94; Leipsig, 91; Thomas Carey, 91; William F., 91.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile—Ballista, 106 pounds; San Venado, 105; Ricardo, 103; Charles Lebel, 102; Hard Knot, 102; Braw Lass, 100; Lady Meddlesome, 97.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Many Nominations Received for the Coming Season's Fixtures.

New York, Jan. 3.—The stakes for the spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey club closed last night at midnight. Entries made up to 12 o'clock last night will be received, and consequently there are a lot of Western owners yet to be heard from. Indications point to an even larger number than that of last year to the various stakes, not only in the number of horses, but in the number of owners who will make entries and who reside in the East. Already fifty entries have been received for the Brooklyn Handicap, the feature of the opening day's racing at Gravesend, and at least ten or twelve more should be received in the mails today and tomorrow. Last year the stake closed with fifty-six nominations. Imp. Jean Beraud, and Ethelbert are among the entries already received.

THINKS JOHNSON IS INSINCERE.

Hanlon Believes the League Magnate Will Not Seek Baseball War.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Ned Hanlon today in discussing the reported action of President Ban Johnson and the American league in severing relations with the National Baseball league, said: "I can see no adequate motive to impel the Western men to take so dangerous a step, and one that may cause severe loss to both organizations. I have not heard of any grievances the American league men have against the National league, except that Hart, so far, has not consented to allow them to put an American league team in Chicago. I see no reason why that could not be amicably adjusted. Johnson may be bluffing to force the National league to allow him to enter Chicago, and, perhaps, get other concessions, or it may be that he is making this play in the interest of the National league, to stall off opposition from some real rival.

"Johnson has always been a National agreement man, and he may be aiding the National league, instead of fighting it. He may be getting up a fake opposition in order to lead off the real opponents of the national body, and then come back in the field at the last moment.

"I do not believe the public wants or would stand a baseball war at this time. What is needed is not war, but wise management and unselfish, concerted action by all for the best interests of the game. A war would cost vast sums of money, the public would become disgusted, and the result would be heavy losses to both leagues. One certain result of a war would be that the National league would at once give up all thought of abandoning Baltimore and Washington, and it is highly probable that the circuit would be composed of twelve clubs, as at present. The National would probably invade the territory of its rival and put opposition clubs in cities now held by the American. It would be war to the knife, as a matter of necessity.

"The National league would never think for a moment of allowing a rival to take undisputed possession of such valuable territory as Baltimore."

Captain Robinson of the Baltimore club said today the plan of the league owners has been to buy the Baltimore club for about $50,000 and send him and McGraw to New York. Both say they would be glad to own the Baltimore franchise in some good league, but they will not put an opposition team here so long as the National league club is here.

BROOKLYN FINALLY PAYS ITS FINE.

Action Is Construed as a Step in Settlement of Present Baseball Troubles.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—After mature deliberation the officials of the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate—or rather a majority of them—concluded to remit a $500 check today to President Nick Young of the National league in payment of the fine imposed on the Brooklyn club at the league meeting last month.

It will be remembered that Manager Hanlon signed Infielder Wrigley for Brooklyn, while that player was under contract to the New York club. Wrigley had finished the season with the Syracuse club of the Eastern league and had been drafted by the Brooklyn club. The Board of Directors of the league decided that Hanlon had no right to sign Wrigley when he did. The league then threw out of the championship table all the games he took part in with Brooklyn and then awarded Wrigley's services to Brooklyn for 1900.

A motion to reprimand and fine the Brooklyn club $2,500 was urged by John T. Brush. After a bitter struggle, during which the rulers of the league discovered their power was not absolute, the $500 fine was imposed.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn club said today: "Messrs. Abell, Hanlon, and myself were in favor of paying the fine at once, but Mr. Von der Horst objected stronly. For that matter, he has not yet given his consent. We had until April 1 to pay up, but concluded in view of the strained situation in baseball to settle now."

Among baseball men it was considered today that the Brooklyn club's action was a step in the solution of the league circuit and that negotiations between the Circuit committee and the syndicate for the Baltimore franchise would not be taken up.

CATCHER WEST UNABLE TO PLAY.

Serious Injury to Evanston Man's Arm Keeps Him Out of Baseball.

Captain Frank H. West, catcher for the Northwestern University baseball nine, will not be able to play this spring, owing to injuries which he received during the football season. His right arm was injured at football and will not be in shape in time for him to play. Last fall he started to play football under the old rules. He was considered a find by Dr. Hollister, but was put out of the game early in the season when the varsity played the alumni. In that game his arm was injured and he has not been able to use it since. At one time the doctors thought he would lose it. Shortly after the game a lump formed on the bone near the shoulder. The lump was as large as an egg at one time. Dr. Hollister was afraid of sarcoma, and West was sent to the city for a further examination. Dr. Senn and other specialists examined the arm and thought it was probably sarcoma, and that the arm would have to be amputated if this proved true. West was advised to wait for a month or two for further symptoms. Later on an "X" ray photograph of the arm was taken, which disclosed nothing new to the doctors. The swelling has subsided, but the player is forbidden to use his arm. It is believed now that rest will ultimately result in the healing of the injury.

JOHNSTON WINS AND DRAWS.

Chicago Chess Player Makes a Good Showing Against Marshall.

Two additional games have been played in the East vs. West chess match and in both of them Johnston formed the opening, offering the Queen's gambit when he had the attack and defending with the center counter attack when Marshall had the white men. Both of them were steadily played games, in which the Chicago player showed much better advantage than in most of the previous games. In the seventh game Johnston obtained an advantage early in the opening and maintained it to the end, while in the eighth he played steadily for a draw from the beginning and secured the desired result. The score now stands: Marshall, 4; Johnston, 3; draws, 2.

Seventh game. Played Dec. 31:

Johnston.	Marshall.	Johnston.	Marshall.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 PQ4	PQ4	21 P Kt3	PxP
2 PQB4	P K3	22 RxR	QxR
3 Kt KB3	P QB3	23 R 8 sh	Q Kt1
4 BB4	B Q3	24 QxQ ch	KtxQ
5 B Kt3	P Q Kt3	25 R Q1	Kt B3
6 P K3	B Kt2	26 RxP	R K4
7 Kt B3	Castles	27 P R3	RxR
8 B Q3	R K1	28 Kt Q6	Kt Q6
9 Castles	BxB	29 KtxK P	K Kt2
10 R PxQ	Q Q2	30 P R4	K Kt4
11 min.	34 min.	31 P R4	PxP
11 PxP	PxP	32 PxP	P B4
12 R B1	Q R B1	33 P R5	Kt Kt5
13 Q K2	Kt K5	34 Kt B5	Kt B3
14 B R6!	BxB	35 P R6	K B2
15 QxB	P B3	1hr. 12 m.	2 hr.
16 QxR P	R B2	36 P K4	PxP
17 Q K2	P Kt3	37 RxKt	K K2
18 Q R2	P K4	38 Kt B3	R K2 ch
19 P Q5	Kt Q2	39 K R1	R Q2 ch
20 Kt Q2	Q K4	40 K R2	R Q ch
21 Kt K4	Q Kt2	41 K B3	Q R Q2
22 Q K3	Q R3	42 K K3	R K ch
23 Kt B6	Q Kt2	43 K B3	Q R Q2
24 P B4	Kt Kt1	44 Kt K2	R Kt3
25 P B5	K B1	45 R Q2	P K R3
26 P Q6	Q Q2	46 K K3	P R4
27 Q Q4	Q R3	47 Q R Q1	K Kt2
28 Q Q2	Q K Q2	48 P Q5	K B3
29 Q Kt2	Q R3	49 P Q6	K B2
30 QxQ	RxQ	50 RxP	R K2
31 Kt K2	Q Kt2	51 R Q6	R K R1
32 Q K2	Q R3	52 R Q1	R K R1
33 Q Q2	Q Kt2	53 Q R Q1	R K R1
34 Q K2	Q R3	3 h. 59 m.	2 hr. 45 m.

Drawn game by agreement.

FINAL ROUND IN CHESS TOURNEY.

Maroczy Wins First Prize in the National Masters' Contest.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—The eleventh and final round of the Ntaional Masters' tournament was played in this city today. The games resulted as follows: Marocsy beat Prock, Schwarz disposed of Popiel, Kortle and Schlechter adjourned their game in an even position, Showalter drew, Albin lost to Wolf, and Brody and Marco drew.

Marocsy won the first prize, but owing to the several postponed games the prizes for the other prizes cannot be determined at present. The record of the tournament up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6½	4½	Popiel	4½	6½
Albin	7	4	Prock	0	11
Brody	7½	3½	Schlechter	5	6
Kortle	5	5	Schwarz	3½	7½
Marco	5	5	Wolf	6	5
Marocsy	11	0	Zinkl	6	5

LEE AND STEELE ARE WINNERS.

Capture Third and Deciding Bowling Match with Worden and Geroux.

"Billy" Lee and "Gus" Steele yesterday won the third and deciding match against Fred Worden and Steve Geroux by 66 pins. Kenna's alleys, being neutral, were chosen as the scene of the contest. The latter pair started badly and their opponents, by the aid of scores of 234 and 194, were 112 pins ahead at the finish of the second game. At the end of the third they led by 33 and at the fourth by 82. Geroux and Worden both bagged double centuries in the fifth and reduced the lead against them to eight pins. Four more were knocked off in the sixth and the tension on the players was great as the last game was begun. Lee and Steele bowled finely, while their opponents were unlucky in getting several railroads. Scores:

Geroux	167	139	180	165	212	189	149
Worden	158	188	152	183	213	166	163
Totals	325	649	984	1,332	1,757	2,112	2,424
Lee	158	234	161	170	206	181	183
Steele	175	194	143	177	146	370	180
Totals	333	761	1,067	1,414	1,763	2,116	2,490

Average—Steele, 162 2-7; Worden, 175 3-7; Geroux, 171 2-7; Steele, 170 2-7.

The Western Bowlers' Journal, which is receiving the cash contributions for all star bowling team, has received applications from the following experts: Joe Wass, George Bangart, E. H. Root, Joe Jassauer, P. C. Hoerly, Steve Geroux, Charles Kurzka, Harry Seibert, and George Thompson.

West End rollers made amends for their poor work in the early part of the Chicago league schedule by last night winning three straight games from the Lincolns and climbing them for second place. The first and second games were finely contested, the champions winning by margins of 23 and 1 pin. In the last the eyes were with the exception of Canfield, fell away in their work, and lost by 119 pins. Correll rolled high average, 191 2-3. Scores:

West End.	1.	2.	3.	Lincoln.	1.	2.	3.
Correll	198	199	178	Lee	170	177	157
Dewitt	160	200	168	Kleeman	210	153	169
McCree	177	149	203	Winship	184	172	148
Grout	163	170	181	Altman	169	161	135
La Salle	196	199	171	Canfield	169	194	187
Totals	893	917	901	Totals	865	914	782

Poor rolling marked the Central-Illinois series in Interscholastic last night at Schaefer's alleys. Neither side reached a total of 800. The Centrals won the first game by 70 pins, and the third by 45, the second going to the cyclists by 27. Anderson rolled high average, 167. Scores:

Illin's C. C.	1.	2.	3.	Central.	1.	2.	3.
Eddy	158	157	162	West	163	151	113
E. Rich'on	162	181	121	Anderson	148	176	177
Beckley	126	121	137	Knoud	159	139	145
Diener	141	142	134	White	126	129	163
M. Rich'on	141	136	135	Root	166	143	139
Totals	718	737	689	Totals	792	710	732

The Florists' team failed to put in an appearance to roll their series in the South Side league against the Magerstadts. The latter side rolled their games. Scores:

H. Hoeft.	180,	140,	148;	A. Hoeft.	150,	144,	158;
Ernst.	135,	151,	180;	Schalm.	170,	148,	177;
Baring.	145,	158,	172.	Totals.	780,	741,	and 835.

The Illinois Bowling association will meet tonight in the American Express Building to discuss arrangements for the annual State championship and matters connected with the annual meeting of the American bowling congress.

Curling at Wanderers Rinks.

Ice at the Wanderers curling rinks was in good condition yesterday, and members of the Chicago Curling club were out in force practicing for their first match with Milwaukee, which will take place at Milwaukee on Saturday. Kelso and his men easily defeated Ralston, and Captain G. L. Hogg won a close game from M. Richmond. The rinks:

J. Robertson,	Dr. McKinnon,
F. Grady,	R. Hislop,
W. Nelson,	G. Wood,
C. G. Kelso, skip—25.	J. Rankin—9.
J. Davis,	J. Muir,
J. Campbell,	C. Kibbe,
J. Raffen,	C. Richmond,
G. L. Hogg—15.	M. Richmond, skip—12.

In a short extra game Richmond defeated Hogg 9 to 2.

Yale Team Again Beaten.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The third and last game of the Yale-Fond du Lac basketball championship series was won tonight by Fond du Lac by a score of 41 to 13. Yale plays tomorrow night at Indianapolis. Rodgers of the Yale team received an injury during the second half which, though not serious, compelled him to retire. The game was clean, snappitst, and best of the series. The Yale boys, while admitting the defeat due to the superior playing of Co., believe they would be able to win on a neutral floor.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 3.—Duquesne Garden was well filled tonight by lovers of hockey to witness the initial game of the series the Yale team is to play this week against all comers. The game tonight was between Yale and the Bankers of this city. It was fast and well played, resulting in the score of 2 to 1 in Yale's favor.

Sunday night, at the Grand Opera-House, Stuart Robson will present an all-star cast and his greatest comedy success, "Oliver Goldsmith."

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

GENERAL MANAGER W. G. COLLINS OF THE ST. PAUL RESIGNS.

Will Step Out on Feb. 1—Not to Take the Presidency of the Pittsburg and Gulf—Probably Will Engage in the Lumber Trade—Chappell and Brimson Still Recognized Candidates—Pullman Company Changes—Rock Island Earnings.

W. G. Collins, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, has handed in his resignation, to become effective on Feb. 1. Mr. Collins is not going to take the Presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, as has been reported. He is going to make a six months' trip to Europe, and on his return, if is understood, will engage in private business, probably the lumber trade, in which he has a large interest. It is said he will join William Bradley, the Wisconsin lumberman, in developing the Tomahawk region.

Mr. Collins has been in the service of the Milwaukee and St. Paul since 1877, when he assumed the position of chief train dispatcher and Superintendent of the River branch. From 1889 to 1891 he was assistant General Superintendent, when he was promoted to General Superintendent. About a year ago he was appointed General Manager of the road. Prior to going to the Milwaukee and St. Paul he held positions on the Northern Pacific and Canada Southern railroads. He was born on Nov. 21, 1851, at Oconomowoc, Wis., and has been in railway service since 1868.

The Presidency of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road is now believed to lie between C. H. Chappell, late Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago and Alton, and W. G. Brimson, General Manager of the Kansas City, Omaha and Eastern road. J. W. Gates, it is said, would like to have Mr. Brimson, who is his personal friend and protégé, made President of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, but E. H. Harriman, it is claimed, does not think Mr. Brimson has the necessary experience and qualifications for the position, and favors the election of C. H. Chappell, who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest railroad managers in the country. It is probable that a compromise will be effected by making Mr. Chappell President and Mr. Brimson Vice President. The appointment a day or two ago of Mr. Chappell as one of the receivers of the Omaha and Eastern and Kansas City and Northern, connecting railways, which are the Eastern lines of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf road, is taken as an indication that Mr. Chappell will be placed at the head of the Pittsburg and Gulf system.

Pullman Company Changes.

A number of changes in the operating department of the Pullman company were announced yesterday.

W. A. Batterson, who for several years has been District Superintendent of the Pullman company at Chicago, goes to Philadelphia to assume a more responsible position. Heretofore the Pullman and Wagner companies each had a representative at each of the stations in this city, with a necessary force of clerks. The plan for the future is to make three districts in Chicago. The first district includes the Van Buren Street and Grand Central Depots. C. Lincoln, who has been Western Superintendent of the Wagner company, will be in charge. The second district includes the Union Station and the Northwestern Depot, with A. W. Glitzow as Superintendent. Mr. Glitzow has been District Superintendent of the Wagner company. F. A. Barzen will be the agent at the Northwestern Depot. The third division includes the Polk Street and Illinois Central Depots, with M. E. Du Bois as Superintendent. Mr. Du Bois has been Superintendent of the Pullman company.

Rock Island Earnings.

Rock Island earnings for November were not as good as was expected. The increase in net earnings for the month amounts to only a few thousand dollars. Following is a detailed statement of earnings, expenses, etc., for November, and for the eight months ended Nov. 30:

Month of November—	1899.	1898.	Incr'se.
Earnings, passenger	$ 451,620	$ 390,773	$ 60,846
Earnings, freight	1,467,272	1,338,659	128,613
Earnings, mail, etc.	68,406	68,406	
Gross earnings	1,988,811	1,821,912	166,898
Other income	63,227	60,444	297,217
Total income	2,052,038	1,882,356	169,682
Operating expenses and taxes	1,209,425	1,176,986	122,439
Net income	842,613	705,370	47,243
1-12 of annual charges (estimated for 1899)	322,500

TO COMBINE THREE ROADS

REORGANIZING EASTERN CONNECTIONS OF PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Max Pam, Counsel for the Receivers, Outlines Plans — Conference with Harriman and Schiff Next Week—From the Statement of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company—In the Local Stock Market—Dividends—Sales of the Day.

The Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern railroad, the Omaha and St. Louis railroad, and the Kansas City and Northern connecting road will be combined under one management. These roads are the Eastern connections of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. Max Pam, counsel for Charles H. Chappell and James Hopkins, who have been appointed receivers of the three roads, said yesterday:

"The appointment of receivers for the three railroad companies is the first step taken by the parties to adjust and reorganize these properties so as to bring them under one system of ownership and control.

"It is the purpose of all the parties to have these roads reorganized on such a basis as will make them financially secure and physically capable of meeting interest on proper fixed charges and dividends on the stock issued.

"Mr. Gates and I will be in New York early next week to take up with E. H. Harrison and Jacob H. Schiff, who are interested with us in the reorganization, the formation of a reorganization committee, and the formation of a plan to be submitted to all the security holders. It is intended that within a short time this can be accomplished and a plan submitted which will meet the approval of all parties in interest.

Packing Company Statement.

The statement of the Chicago Packing and Provision company (American corporation), which was omitted in the report presented to the stockholders of the English corporation in London, says:

Instead of profit the labors of the company have resulted in a loss of $58,000, reducing the balance of profit and loss account from $211,273. The fund remains as it was in the sum of $186,000. The business in hogs during the year amounted to 767,436 hogs and contrasted with 972,835 purchases for the early half of this year alone. In connection with this falling off our American friends say: "The loss in operating became so heavy that on July 7 the buying of hogs at the Stock-Yards was discontinued, and on July 22 the works were also shut down, and finally the Nelson City plant ceased operations on Aug. 1, it having been found impossible to continue buying in the open market to continue buying in the face of a certain loss, although it was expensive to do so, than to continue buying in the face of the carrying charges were also sufficient to meet the carrying, handling, and insuring the stocks on hand. The company has $61,000 cash on hand."

In the Local Market.

The local stock market was dull and weak yesterday in sympathy with the New York situation. Aurora Elgin opened with a little higher selling at 32. Union Traction preferred sold at 77. Metropolitan Elevated, with sales of 620 shares, was quoted at 80 and 80½. Diamond common was the most active issue on the board. There were sales of 3,370 shares, ranging from 36¾ to 37¼. The last sale was at 37. The preferred sold at 94 to 96, closing at the low price. South Side Elevated sold at 101 and 102, closing at 101¾. Chicago, for small lots, sold at 110½.

Other Financial News.

The stockholders of the Northern Trust company, at the annual meeting yesterday, reelected the following directors to serve for the ensuing year:

L. Carpenter,	Charles L. Hutchinson,
Harlow N. Higginbotham,	Martin J. Ryerson,
Harlow Higginbotham,	Albert A. Sprague,
Harlow Higginbotham,	Byron L. Smith.

The Chicago City Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable on Feb. 1. In connection with the declaration announcement has been made that the company for the quarter ended Nov. 30 made $1,127,983, as compared with $930,611 for the quarter ended Aug. 31, and $858,810 for the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1898.

The directors of the Chicago National Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and in addition the custom at the close of the year, an extra dividend of 3 per cent, making 12 per cent for the year.

The directors of the New Jersey Telephone company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable on Jan. 20 to stock of record on Jan. 10.

The Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railway company declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable on Jan. 17. Books close on Jan. 5 and reopen on Jan. 18.

The Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire company will meet on Jan. 29 to decide as to a dividend on the common stock.

Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following rates in Chicago:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Sterling	487¼	482½
Commercial	483½	481¾
Paris francs		
Antwerp	5 17½	5 22½
Reichsmarks		
Guilders	39½	39¾
Swiss	5 18¾	5 23¾
Lire		
Danish marks		
Kroner	26	26¼
Pesetas	25	25¼
Rupees	32½	32¾
Reichsmarks	94	94½
Kroner	26 53-16	26 63-16

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	40	50
American Hide and Leather		
Do pfd	85	90
Amalgamated Copper	81¾	82
Bicycle Trust of America	105	108
Distilling Co. of America		
Do pfd	80	90
Electric Vehicle	30	32½
Do pfd	95	100
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2	3
Ills. Elevator	22	25
Do pfd	90	95
Royal Baking	94	96¼
Standard Oil	475½	482

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	1,015	13¼	12¾	13¼
Do pfd	1,115	56	54¾	54¾
American Radiator	20	47	47	47
American Strawboard	200	32	32	32
American Tinplate	250	34	33	33
Do pfd	34	83	83	83
Chi. Union Traction pfd.	100	77	77	77
Diamond Match	127	120	120	120
Lake St. Elevated certif.	25	14¼	14¼	14¼
Metropolitan Elevated pfd.	620	80½	80	80
National Biscuit	3,070	38½	38½	37
Do pfd	6	97	90½	90½
National Carbon pfd	30	81¼	81¼	81¼
National Salt pfd	20	101	101	101
Quaker's Stable Car	30	22¼	22¼	22¼
West Chicago	130	110¼	110¼	110¼

BONDS.

$500 Met elevated 4s	94¼
400 do do	94¼
500 do do	94¼
$400 Lake deb 5s	95

Clearings at this larger cities yesterday were:

New York	$317,433,964
Chicago	30,007,940
Boston	24,600,000
Philadelphia	20,902,418
St. Louis	6,771,690
Pittsburg	6,784,958

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c prem; St. Louis, 35c prem bid, 50c prem asked.

STOCKS ON A LOWER LEVEL.

General Declines Result on Wall Street, Foreign Influence Being Depressing.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Following the course of stocks in London securities on the New York Stock Exchange today showed a general decline. There was a loss of from 1 to 5 points in most of the active securities, though gains were shown in some of the stocks traded in. There was sold for London account during the day in the neighborhood of 50,000 shares of stock in excess of the purchases.

There were the usual number of rumors to account for the declines in the market, the most prominent of which were stories of international complications growing out of the seizure by British men-of-war of German vessels bound for Delagoa Bay. A good deal of the selling for foreign accounts today was said to have emanated from Berlin, and this lent color to the story that the German Emperor had asked for an explanation from Great Britain. There were also unfounded rumors of further British disasters in south Africa.

Money ruled easier and the rates for call loans at no time exceeded 7 per cent. During most of the day money was offered in unlimited volume at 6 per cent. Borrowers had no trouble in securing all money required, providing fair collateral was of a satisfactory character, there was a fractional advance in the demand for sterling exchange which again caused talk of a further export of gold. The rate today, however, was below the export point, unless the Bank should specify again offer special inducements to secure gold in the shape of a premium or of interest while the gold is on passage.

Governor Roosevelt in his message to the Legislature today speaks mildly of trusts and again defines his position regarding a tax on franchises. While there was nothing in his message which should have caused a moment's worry to those who have taken a speculative position, the views his statements were seized upon and made much of in the street.

The selling into violent declines in stocks during December has been a gradual gain in quotations, in which much of the loss of last month has been made up. Figured on the lowest prices of the recent decline the market value of securities is shown an advance from 10 to 25 points. Many issues, always among the most active, sold below 115 in December, and today it was 135¾.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The stock market was unsettled today in the face of factors working toward a decline and closed at losses both for specialties and the railroads running from 1 to 5 points. The depression was manifest from the opening in sympathy with the earlier declines in the London market, but the downward tendency was resisted. A number of the industrial stocks advanced in a somewhat exalted manner in the first hour and indicated a sympathetic hardening of values all through the list. Consolidated Gas jumped 8 points on the report of its absorption of an electric lighting company and incidental advantages in the local gas war. The isolated points of strength in the market, however, proved entirely insufficient to sustain prices in face of the constant dribbling of sales for foreign account and those for local account which were sentimentally influenced by the weakness abroad. The later news of the day made it clear that the real source of the day's weakness was Berlin. The weekly return of the German Imperial Bank showed a loss of $10,500,000 in cash, a loan expansion in face of this drain of $12,800,000, and an addition to the notes in circulation of upward of $39,000,000.

The bond market showed a yielding tendency in sympathy with stocks. Total sales, par value, $1,975,000. United States new 4s registered, advanced ¼, and do coupon, the 3s, old 4s, and 5s ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call steady, 4@6 per cent; last loan, 4 per cent; ruling rate, 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¾ for demand and at 482¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 483 and 485½; commercial bills, 481¾@481¾.

Silver certificates, 58¾@59¼; bar silver, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds strong; railroad bonds irregular; State bonds inactive.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 2.
Amn. Sugar	17,200	136¾	131½	132½	134½
Amn. Tobacco	34,100	107¾	101¼	102¾	106¾
Amn. Tinplate	4,900	34¾	32	32	32
Amn. Cotton Oil	300	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Amn. Tel. & Cable	118	95	95	95	95
Amn. Express	30	149	149	149	146
Amn. Smelting	700	90¾	85¾	86¾	87¼
Do pfd	500	99	97¾	97¾	97¾
Amn. Steel & W	25,400	50¾	45	45	49¾
Do pfd	1,100	93½	90	90	91¾
Atchison	29,600	43¾	41¾	42	43¾
Do pfd	2,600	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	2,500	48	43	43	45¾
Do pfd	400	94	90	90	93
Amn. Woolen	4,000	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
Amn. Linseed	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	13½
Do pfd	100	61	61	61	60½
Amn. Malting pfd	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Amn. Car Foundry	1,400	14¾	14	14¼	14
Do pfd	700	61	60¾	61	60½
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd	100	41	41	41	45
Amn. Ice	100	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¾
Balt. Rap. Tran.	54,700	69¾	66¼	67¾	70¾
Brunswick	100	18	18	18	18
Balto. & Ohio	8,200	98¾	96¾	97	98¾
Do pfd	14,500	94¾	94	94¼	94¾
Bklyn. Union Gas	2,300	78¾	77¾	78¼	77¾
C. B. & Q	17,300	124¼	122¼	122¾	124¾
C. & N. W	600	164¼	162	162	163
C. St. P. M. & O	14,100	107¾	106¾	107¾	110¾
C. St. P. & P	10,100	106¾	106¾	106¾	109
Can. Southern	100	49¾	49¾	49	49
Ches. & Ohio	5,500	45¾	44¾	45¼	45¾
Cen. R. of N. J	100	111¼	111	111	113¾
C., C. C. & St. L	6,700	63¾	61¾	62¾	63½
Do pfd	300	92¼	92¼	106¾	107¾
Can. Pacific	300	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,900	190	183	186¾	191
Chicago Terminal	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Col. & Southern	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Do 2d pfd	300	15¾	15	15	15¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2,900	48¾	43¾	43¾	46¾
Do pfd	100	126	126	126	126
C. L. & N	1,900	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
Do pfd	1,200	46¾	46	46	46
Chgo. Gt. Western	5,200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd A	400	75¾	75¾	75¾	76¾
Do pfd B	600	38¼	36	36	38
Cont. Tobacco	12,600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	2,400	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
C. H. & C	100	17	17	17	17
D. L. & W	2,700	177¾	177¾	178¾	179¾
Del. & Hudson	700	116	115¾	115¾	116¾
Den. & Rio G	700	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
Do pfd	300	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
D. M. & Ft. D	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
D. S. S. & A. pfd	300	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
Erie	11,000	40¾	39¾	40	40¾
Do 1st pfd	500	33¾	33	33	33½
Federal Steel	18,100	85¾	82¾	82¾	85¾
Do pfd	3,400	76¾	73¾	73¾	76¾
General Electric	1,000	128¾	122¾	123	122¾
Glucose	2,400	52¾	50¾	50¾	53¾
Gt. Northern pfd	300	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾
Hocking Val. pfd	500	61¾	61	61	61¼
H. B. Claflin	100	118	118	118	118
Ill. Central	100	115	115	115	115
Iowa Central pfd	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50
Int. Paper	2,500	25¾	24¾	24¾	26¾
Do pfd	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	76¾
K. & M	200	11	11	11	10
K. C., P. & G	100	9	9	9	8¾
Louisv. & Nash	13,300	81¾	79	79	82
L. E. & W	400	25	24¾	24¾	25
Do pfd	200	84¾	84¼	84¼	86¼
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	100	174¾	174¾	174¾	174¾
Manhattan	12,700	144¾	142¾	143¾	144¾
Mich. Cent.	300	94¾	94¼	94¼	96¾
M., K. & T. pfd	1,100	34	33¾	33¾	34
Met. St. Ry	2,400	174¾	172¾	172¾	177¼
Minn. & St. L	1,900	123¼	119¾	120¾	124¾
Mobile & Ohio	300	40	40	40	40
Missouri Pac	11,100	43	40¾	41¾	43
Nat. Lead	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Minn. & St. Louis	200	60	60	60	60¾
Do 2d pfd	50	91½	91¼	91¾	.....
Nat. Biscuit	1,400	37¾	37¼	37¼	37½
Northern Pac	7,800	68¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
Do pfd	2,400	73¾	73¼	73¼	74¾
National Steel	5,200	37¾	34¾	34¾	37¾
Norfolk & West	7,300	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
Do pfd	200	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
North American Co	2,400	15¼	14¾	14¾	14¾
N. Y. Cent. & W	4,900	107¾	106¾	106¾	108¾
National Lead	300	19	18¾	18¾	19
Do pfd	65	107¾	106¾	106¾	108
N. Y. Air Brake	100	137	137	137	135
N. Y., C. & St. L.	400	53¾	52¾	52¾	53¾
Do 1st pfd	100	94	94	94	94
People's Gas	12,300	106¼	104	104	106¾
Penn. R. R	13,400	132¾	131¼	131¼	132¾
Pressed Steel	3,600	45	43¾	44	45¾
Pressed Steel Car	300	58	57¼	57¼	57¾
P., D. & E	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
P., C. C. & St. L	1,200	93¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
Do pfd	700	92¾	92¾	92¾	92
Pitts. & West. pfd	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
Pacific Coast	200	65¾	65	65	67¼
Do 1st pfd	200	86	86	86	87¼
Reading	400	19	18¾	18¾	19
Do 1st pfd	9,200	44¼	42¾	43¾	45¾
Do 2d pfd	600	29	28¾	28¾	29
Republic Steel	7,600	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
Do pfd	1,800	92¾	92¼	92¼	93¾
Southern Ry	7,600	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
Do pfd	5,900	55¾	54¾	54¾	56¾
Southern Pacific	40,800	67¾	65¾	67¼	68¾
St. L. & S. F	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd	1,900	21¾	20	20	20
St. L. & San. F	100	10	10	10	9¾
Do 1st pfd	100	70	70	70	.....
Do 2d pfd	200	32¼	32	32¼	32¼
St. Paul & Duluth	200	56	56	56	.....
S. S. & T	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	15¾
Texas Pacific	1,900	16¼	15¾	16	16¾
Third Ave	500	135¼	133¼	133¼	134
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,400	87¾	84¼	84¾	87¼
Union Pacific	48,200	48¾	46¾	46¾	48¾
Do pfd	6,700	76¾	74¾	74¾	76¾
Union Bag & Pap.	600	24¾	23¾	23¾	24¾
U. S. Rubber	600	44¼	41¾	41¾	44¾
Do pfd	400	104¾	104	104¼	106¾
U. S. Leather	71,000	19	16¾	16¾	18¾
Do pfd	2,200	77	76	76	78¾
U. S. Express	1,700	47¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
Wheeling & L. E.	3,800	10¾	9¾	9¾	10¼
Do 2d pfd	3,400	29¼	27	27¾	29¾
Wabash	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Do pfd	2,700	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Wis. Central	5,000	20¾	19	20¾	19
Do pfd	1,500	51¼	50	50	50
Western Union	400	93¾	93¾	93¾	95¾
Wagner	50	183	183	183	185

*Ex div. 1% per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	111	United States	45
American	142	Fargo	120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	114¼
U. S. 3s, reg	107¼	U. S. old 4s, coup	114¾
U. S. 3s, coup	111¾	U. S. 5s, reg	113
U. S. new 4s, reg	134¼	U. S. 5s, coup	113
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$5000 Atch gen 4s	96⅞	00	
91000 do adjmt	79¼	6	115
20000 do adjmt	79¼	6	115
29000 B-O flex	92¾	3	94
20000 do 4s	93¾	96	
21000 B-O sfw	97¾	98¾	
14000 B R T 5s	106		
2000 Bkln El 1st	97¾		
20000 C G W deb	58	6	
10000 C Pac 1st	98	6	
27000 do 2d	82	6	
5000 C-N W deb	107		
1000 C M-St P com	167		
1000 Can So 1st	105¼		
10000 C-E I gen 5s	112		
3000 C F I 5s	102		
15000 Col Mid 2-4s	64	6	
11000 do 1st 4s	95	6	
20000 Colo So 4s	82	6	
1000 Chi Term 4s	87½		
13000 C-O gen 4s	96		
10000 do con 5s	116		
1000 C N 5s	117¾		
16000 C R I & P 4s	104¼	6	
2000 D M & Ft D	70		
15000 Det Gas 5s	96	6	
11000 Erie gen 4s	97		
2000 Ft W & R G 1st	94	6	
3000 E-T H & M 5s	105¾	6	
60000 G B-W deb 5s	74		
11000 H T C 4s	75		
2000 K C F-S 1st	68¾		
1000 K C S L div	94¾		
4000 K-M 4s	84½		
14000 L-N 4s	96¼	97¼	
6000 do col tr 4s	98¼	6	
34000 L E-St L 1st	95		
25000 L S-Mid 4s	97⅜		
2000 L E-W 2d 5s	108¾		
4000 Laclede Gas	104½		
3000 Met El 1st	113¾		
5000 Mex Nat 1st	104¾		
8000 M K-T 1st 4s	80¼	6	
1000 do 2d	68		
22000 Met St Ry 5s	116¼	6	
2000 Man con 4s	100		
10000 Mex Int con 4s	87		
9000 Mex Cent 1st	86¾		
25000 do 2d inc	22¼		
8000 Mo P col 4s	91¾		
13000 do 1st ref	96¾		
11000 do 1st col 5s	94		
1000 M K-T 2d 4s	73¾		
1000 M-St L con 5s	112		
2000 M-O new 5s	124		
10000 N Y C 3½s	106		
10000 N Y G E 4s	91		
22000 N P gen lien 3s	68		
124000 do prior 4s	102⅜		
15000 N Y C-St L 4s	104¼		
2000 N Y C-St L 4s	104¼		
2000 N Y O-W 4s	70		
13000 N-W 4s	99¼		
10000 N Y C-W 4s	99¾		
10000 N Y S-W 1st	100		
3000 N Y C-St L 1st	114		
2000 O S L 5s	113		
47000 Hog gen 4s	93¼		
3000 R G W 1st 4s	73		
44000 So R 5s	106¾		
3000 S A-A P 4s	77¾		
20000 S P Coast 4s	105¾		
5s	105¾		
10000 So P-Ariz 1st	110½		
15000 S P-Ariz 1st	108¾		
45000 So P 4s	89¾		
5000 St L K C-N 1st	95		
11000 St L S W 1st	87¾		
15000 S F W & Z 1st	112		
14000 Tex & P 1st 5s	101¾		
8000 Tex P 1st 5s	11		
10000 U P 3s new	110¾		
15000 U P 4s	107¾		
4000 Ulster-D 1st	101		
14000 Wab 1st	115¾		
3000 do 2d	100		
151000 do deb ser B	39¾		
16000 W N Y-P 1st	110		
8000 W N deb 7s	101		
1875 reg	101		
3000 W S gtd 4s	89¾		
8000 W S gtd 4s	110		

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Settlement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $282,778,911; gold reserve, $256,579,396.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The stock market opened fairly strong and the standard railroads and coppers made an advance, but toward the middle of the day weakness became apparent and during the last hour prices reacted. The Boston coppers, however, closed higher today than they did on Tuesday. The feature of the day was the large number of transactions in Fitchburg preferred. Belief exists that the Vanderbilts are buying this stock. Call loans, 6@7 per cent. Time loans, 5@6¾ per cent. Clearing-house rate, 6 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	5,000	133¾	135¾	131¼	132¾
Arnold	50	25	25	25	25
Atlantic	50	25	25	25	25
Bonanza	1,700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Arcadian	900	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
Bell Tel	150	242½	242½	239½	242½
Baltic	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Brigham	300	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
Bost. & Mont	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
British Co	800	10¼	10¼	10	10¼
Butte & B	500	53¼	55	52	52
C. B. & Q	2,000	124½	124½	123	123¼
Calumet	1,000	750	760	745	745
Central Oil	1,000	12½	13	12½	12½
Cochiti	500	19¾	20	19¼	19¼
Centennial	300	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
Elm River	200	21¾	21¾	21	21¼
Comb. Coal	800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Erie Tel	200	46¾	46¾	46½	46½
Fitchburg pfd	2,000	102¾	104¼	102¾	104¼
Franklin	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Mohawk	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Wm. Penn	100	16	16	16	16
Montana Coke	100	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
Michigan	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Old Dom	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Osceola	200	87	87	87	87
Old Colony	50	75	75	75	75
Pullman	50	186	186	186	190
Parrott	2,000	43¾	46	43¾	43¾
Quincy	100	134	134	134	134
Royal	1,000	150	150	150	150
Santa Ysabel	200	2	2	2	2
Sup	500	8	8	8	8
Tri-Mountain	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tamarack	100	175	175	175	175
Utah	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pac	500	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
Do pfd	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	77
U. S. Oil	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
W. C. pfd	100	51	51	51	51
Washington	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Wolverine	100	40	40	40	40

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	98¼	$3000 CWM 5s	98¾
5000 Atch adj	80¾	4000 Mex 4s	73
9000 CN&I 5s	90		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets were cheerful at the opening today, but they fell off as the relapse of consols from 99¼ to 99⅛ on the issue of £2,000,000 of treasury loans stock, 3 per cent, at 97½. American securities began weak and fell steadily on heavy sales by Berlin, where the bank statement made a bad showing. There was also profit taking here and sales from New York. The closing was flat. The lowest prices being reached in the street. Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific were the weak features. Spanish 4s were 83¾. Tintos 85¾. Canadapacs 87-16. Utahs 84. Boston Elevatos 1½. The Bank of England bought £16,000 gold in bars; the week's influx of specie was £2,370,000. Money was easy today, although a large sum was repaid to the bank."

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The financial situation is considered much more hopeful, on the generl understanding that the bank rate will not be raised tomorrow, nor, according to expectation, is it likely to be raised in the near future. The only gold drain to be met at present is £500,000 to the Argentina Republic, which is believed to be fully offset by importations from the United States and other countries. Liquidation continues to decrease and the feeling towards American securities has improved, especially in the case of copper stocks. The talk going around that the United States will reap large profits from Great Britain's war. Government bills are somewhat weak on account of the large issue of war loans, but consol street today prices were weak owing to Berlin selling. American securities declined ½ to 1 point.

Consols for money, 100 1-16; for account, 99⅝. Canadian Pacific, 94½; Erie, 18¾; Erie first preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 29¾; Atchison preferred, 73¾; Grand Trunk, 9; Anaconda, 8; Rio Tintos, 15¾; Bar silver steady, 27d per oz. Money, 4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5@5¼ per cent; for three months' bills, 5¼@5⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 5¼@5⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Business on the bourse today was buoyant on the favorable settlement and advices regarding the money position abroad. International securities improved and inspired activity in Spanish 4s. Rio Tintos rallied considerably owing to the decrease in the stocks of copper and the advances in New York.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Prices opened comparatively firm on the boerse today. Later, owing to heavy realizations, there was a sharp reaction, disappointment being manifested over the bank statement issued today. The statement of the Imperial Bank follows: Cash in hand, decreased 42,380,000 marks; Treasury notes, decreased 1,960,000 marks; other securities, increased $1,200,000 marks; notes in circulation, increased 156,820,000 marks.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packers not included) for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 1	1,112	79	19,238	5,547
Tuesday, Jan. 2	2,998	226	31,158	15,375
Wednesday, Jan. 3	15,000	500	47,000	20,000
Totals	31,149	805	90,396	41,422
Same period last w'k	22,622	903	102,148	37,515
Same period 1899	20,222	960	105,741	46,516
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 1	2,662	...	3,678	.....
Tuesday, Jan. 2	1,000	...	2,000	.....
Wednesday, Jan. 3	3,500	...	4,500	500
Totals	7,162	...	10,227	500
Same period last w'k	6,144	...	8,176	110
Same period 1899	6,952	20	11,227	600
Increase	1,018	...	2,051	.....
Decrease	.....	...	.....	100

The following table shows the combined receipts of all kinds of live stock, the number of carloads, and the value of same for 1899:

	No. head all kinds.	Total No. stock cars rec'd.	Valuation.
Chicago	9,000,000	176,478	$

VOTE TO SPELL BY EAR.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY CONGREGATION ADOPTS A REFORM.

Long-Pending Resolution for Phonetic Orthoepy Receives a Small Majority—Professor T. C. Chamberlin Leads the Advocates of a Change, While the Opposition Chief Is Absent—All Publications of Institution Will Come Under the Rule.

Phonetic spelling will rule in Chicago University as far as the official publications of the institution are concerned. The word "catalogue" will appear as "catalog" and "though" will be spelled "tho." This was decided on yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the University Congregation, after a vigorous debate participated in by many of the 175 professors and the half hundred doctors of philosophy composing this body. The present mode of spelling was pronounced "irregular, inconsistent, irrational," and as having a "sinister moral and intellectual effect on early education." Hereafter "reform spelling" will be used in the university's magazines and an effort may be made to have educational institutions take up the same idea. Support also will be given to the measure now before Congress asking that the Public Printer conform to the phonetic rule in issuing all government printing.

The changes ordered are in line with the rules adopted by the National Educational association in 1898. The words affected are the following:

Program (programme),	Throuout (throughout),
Tho (though),	Catalog (catalogue),
Altho (although),	Prolog (prologue),
Thorofare (thoroughfare),	Decalog (decalogue),
Demagog (demagogue),	
Thru (through),	Pedagog (pedagogue).

The resolution had been hanging fire for months and was passed by but a small majority. The supporters of the movement have followed Professor T. C. Chamberlin, while the opponents have had Professor Paul Shorey as their leader.

The publications affected by the order include the Journal of Geology, the Botanical Gazette, the American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature, the Journal of Political Economy and several other journals, as well as the annual register and all other announcements of the university. The champions of the movement regard this as the greatest victory yet won.

Called Up at Afternoon Meeting.

The resolution was called up at the afternoon meeting. Professor Chamberlin urged the adoption of the order, because of the intellectual and material economy which must result.

"Two alternatives are presented," said he. "Either you may introduce gradual changes and reach the desired end step by step, or you may wait until the burden of our irrational spelling causes an open revolt against the whole system of literary education. I favor the former course. The chief obstacle to this reform lies in the prejudices of the present generation."

Professor Chamberlin was supported by Professors Judson, Blackburn, Tolman, and Terry, the latter proposing that four or five prominent universities be asked to join in the reform and establish a league. Professor Shorey was absent, and the opposition was represented by Professors Hale, Capps, Manly, Abbott, and R. F. Harper. The first contended that an effective reform of this nature would require the addition of letters to the alphabet. The others insisted that such a reform would be impracticable.

History of Present Effort.

The fight for spelling reform assumed definite form in 1895, when an orthographic union was formed in New York. Among the members were William Dean Howells, Edward Eggleston, Brander Matthews, W. R. Harper, William Hayes Ward, and Francis A. March. In 1897 the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational association took up the matter, and the result is the resolution now pending in Congress, entered by the American Philological association. It recommends the following rules.

1. Drop "ue" at the end of words where the preceding vowel is short—catalogue (catalog).

2. Drop final "e" where the preceding vowel is short—opposite (opposit).

3. Drop final "te" in the words like quartette (quartet).

4. Change "gh" and "ph" to "f" in such words as enough (enuf).

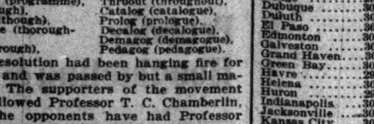
5. Drop "me" in such words as programme (program).

6. Spell phonetically such words as "though" (tho) and "through" (thru).

George Buskirk's Death Confirmed.

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—A letter has been received by Mrs. Wampler of Gosport from the report is confirmed that her brother, George Buskirk, had died from starvation in a forest in that country while escaping from natives who wanted to burn him at the stake.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Illinois street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Halsted and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Thursday, Jan. 4.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today via U. S. Germanic.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Bermuda and Nassau, N. P., final close at 12 p. m. today.

For Belize, Guadalupe, Martinique, and Demerara, final close 4:30 p. m. today.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 13, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, Cal., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 7, 2 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Samoa via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Jan. 21, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago unless no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Lawrence Regail, Rose Celia	25—24
Edward Arr, Passow, Hobart, Ind.; Alma E. Baum	26—19
William H. Lambden, Anna Sparling	39—37
John J. Scott, Hilda Weinardi	24—21
John Peifer, Mary Rooman	34—30
Herman Reuter, Elizabeth Stahmer	25—21
Milchal Mozelewski, Amelia Pawlaka	27—23
Jacob Fgth, Archibald, O.; Ida Spalinger	27—21
Gustaf Wingstrom, Nellie Rydell	36—30
Charles A. Voorhees, Emma Gertrude	42—40
William J. Perreault, Emily O'Gara	24—20
Albert Veren, De Kalb, Ill.; Ida Johnson, same	24—23
Albert Moecher, Alice Sprazz	31—37
George Kotz, Karoline Balmes	37—29
George Franklin, Tullock, Rockford, Ill.	39—38
Rose Jackson, same	35—23
Henrie Martens, Waukegan, Ill.; Annie Gleegorn, Williamsburg, Ia.	27—22
Thomas O'Brien, Margaret Hayes	27—21
Philip Benjamin, Agnes Morsey	34—30
William Krohn, Lizzie Gessert	24—20
Stefan Mikolajczak, Elzbieta Pilipkowska	27—22
Karel Suntney, Antonio Dusek	27—21
Loy J. Elliott, Blanche B. Stewart	23—21
Paul Pawlowski, Emma Kuhn	27—24
Henry Dinse, Bertha Slater	35—27
Samuel W. Cournie, Mary J. Howes	27—22
William R. Haines, Margaret Ginley	40—29
Francis E. May, Alice Chapin	40—40
Alfred Rivers, Ida Angel	27—18
Charles Boen, Bertha Schulte	31—25
Charles Starke, Flora Kromholtz	30—26
Charles DeW. Anderson, Amanda B. Schutter	29—19
Frederick W. Schwartz, Caroline Lippoldt	27—20
Cornelius W. Lowes, A. E. Green	27—23
John Bucka, Annis Chilar	21—19
Anton J. Mares, Mary Ann Ginley	40—29
Harry Sadler, Emma Norsachat	34—18
Adolph H. Thiele, Lydia C. Betsche	31—25
Charles E. Martin, Ella C. Meyer	34—30
Samuel Klein, Myrta Slesson	24—18
Reese E. Moore, Jesse Matheson	33—25
William M. Sherwood, Alice Jennings	31—23
George Carlson, Emma Jacobson	24—23
James H. Bryant, Evanston, Ill.; Esther Lillian Johnson	22—20
Harry Shaffer, Pearl Roth	22—19
Paul H. Bodga, Kekoskee, Wis.; Florence Quick, same	22—19
Harry Bucker, Waukegan, Ill.; Sarah Cohen, same	24—22
John Donner, Mary Wiebinski	24—22
Wladislaw Stefanski, Antonina Kutnska	24—22
Jacob Smith, Ricke Chuielewska	32—18
James Brown, Mattie Patterson	40—18
Thomas M. Carroll, Alice Treacy	31—28
Jerome W. Terrell, Maud White	31—28
Bryant Wachtel, Mary Leichnitz	21—19
Joseph Jewsek, Cesia Wojtalik	21—21
Peter J. Noun, Bertha Van der Brest	31—22
Ira A. Babbe, Charlotte Disher	22—19
Oliver Mary Faulkner	23—19
Lyford Fairfax Antonio Guerriero	26—19
Alpe G. Hill, Mattie Belle Taylor	21—21
Thomas Wilbert, Virginia M. Benson	27—24

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature, as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune 240 Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 18 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 20; 10 a. m., 23; 11 a. m., 26; 12 m., 29; 1 p. m., 30; 2 p. m., 31; 3 p. m., 32. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.63; 6 p. m., 29.65.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord, Jan. 3, 1900:

Midway Park Co. to e cor Woodlawn-av., n f, 100x175, more or less. Dec. 30, 1899 [John H. Wrebitch to Wm. H. Morris et al.] $25,000

Woodlawn-av., 150 n of 61st-st., w f, 50x188, incumbrance of $1,350. Dec. 30 [Wm. Morris to John H. Witbeck] 27,000

Woodlawn-av., 140 n of 61st-st., e f, 50x167, incumbrance of $12,500. Dec. 30 [Thos. A. Collins to John H. Witbeck] 27,000

Ashland-av., 320 n of 39th-st., e f, 25x125. Dec. 16 [Jacob Lickton to Peter Poulas] 3,000

Indiana-av., 303 n of 37th-st., w f, 20x124, reversal $2,000. Incumbrance $5,000. Dec. 15 [Arthur W. Tobin to Richard H. Mather] 1

Same property, revenue $2, incumbrance of $3,000. Dec. 16 [Richard H. Mather to Ione J. Tobin] 1

Morgan-st., 144 n of 13th-pl., w f, 24x100, incumbrance of $4,800. Dec. 20 [Chas. A. Katz to Abraham Salzman] 8,500

Seventy-av., 240 s of Bloomingdale, e f, 48x124 1-3. Dec. 29 [John Moseer to Johannah Lindow] 4,000

Osgood-st., 610 n of Irving Park-av., w f, 50x150, undivided ½ interest. Jan. 2 [C. E. Wright to J. Heckman] 2,500

Sangamon-st., 50 s of 51st-st., w f, 20x125. Dec. 26 [H. Shoepse to J. Goldberg] 1,500

Claremont-av., 99 n of Taylor-st., w f, 52x125, and other property. Nov. 27 [E. H. Devoy, by conservator, to Mary Lacy] 1,000

W. 13th-pl., 128 w of Canal-st., n f, 50x90. Dec. 18 [Katie A. Frank et al., by M. in C., to Max Frankenstein] 3,550

Foster-av., 350 w of Southport, n f, 100x130, Dec. 29 [A. L. Brown et al., by M. in C., to Mary E. Loomis] 1,930

Fifth-av., 471 n of 66th-st., e f, 31 35-100x143. Dec. 15 [L. Krahn to E. O'Brien] 3,000

Cottage Grove-av., 25 s of 44th-st., e f, 25x150. Dec. 4 [Wm. E. True to Ella L. Stevens et al.] 4,500

Swann-st., 92 s of Princeton-av., s f, 24x90. Dec. 2 [Old Mcquillan to Susan R. Ficklin] 2,000

24th-pl., 128 e of Western-av., s f, 50x124¼. Dec. 30 [Ann S. Wrenn et al., by M. in C., to H. A. Goodrich] 5,350

Artesian-av., 250 s of Wabansia, e f, 26x125, incumbrance of $3,500. Dec. 29 [J. Lindow to J. Moeser] 9,500

Monticello-av., 120 n of Le Moyne, e f, 24x124. Incumbrance of $2,800. Dec. 27 [J. F. Collopy to C. Comstock] 4,500

Grand-blvd., n w cor 41st-st., e f, 22x150, incumbrance of $10,000 [Wm. H. Virginia L. Paul to Ophelia C. Woodland] 20,000

Magnolia-av., 349 s of Belmont-av., e f, 37½x122. Incumbrance of $2,500. Jan. 3 [G. S. Whitehead to Chas. Clemens] 8,000

Blue Island-av., s w cor Hoyne, n f, 43½x90. Dec. 23 [O. Duffy to Ajax Forge company] 1,500

Albany-av., 361 n of 22d-st., e f, 50x124. Dec. 14 [A. R. Marriott to E. L. Stanwood] 1,800

50x160 Slin No. 2, s f, bet 102d and 103d-sts., 1,465 e of Commercial-av. and 695 w of Calumet River, containing 1,000 sq ft. Jan. 2 1900 [Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway company to Calumet Elevator company] 4,871

Claremont-av., 99 n of Taylor-st., w f, 52x125, and other property. Dec. 18 [F. J. Sanford to F. O. Moody of Ypsilanti, Mich.] 1

Perry-st., 50 s of Diversey-av., e f, 66x100. Jan. 2 [J. Lembcke to M. Steffens] 1,300

South half block 16, Gurley's subdivision, block 25, 39, 3 e. C. T. subdivision, west half 27, 39, 14, incumbrance of $7,000, error in description, no block given. Dec. 29 [Thomas O'Malley to Ed S. Lacey] 12,500

Elburn-st., n w cor Throop, s f, 50x102 9-10, and other property, revenue $8. June 29 [estate of John Frank to Wendell M. Frank] 1

N. Clark-st., 21 1-3 s of Webster-av., e f, 48 and 2116, more or less. Dec. 30 [Wm. H. Dorothy] 17,000

Wabash-av., s e cor Monroe-st., w f, 76x180. Jan. 3, 1900 [Louise De Koven Bowen and Joseph T. Bowen, her husband, to Bryan Lathrop and Arthur T. Aidis, both of Chicago, and Richard M. Bradley, Brookline, Mass., and Arthur Lyman, Waltham, Mass., as trustees] 540,000

Improved with a story and basement brick and stone building, with store front; subject to existing leases to John C. Carroll and Lancaster, also to any subleases made by the aforesaid.

Ashland-av., 40 s of Brigham-st., e f, 40x100, incumbrance of $6,000. Dec. 29 [James C. Howard to Abram S. Warber] 12,000

Clarkson-ct., s e cor Lake-st., d f, 21 96-100x75¾, incumbrance of $5,000. Dec. 22 [Abram S. Farber to James C. Howard] 8,000

N. Clark-st., 180 n of Fullerton-av., 82x200. Incumbrance of $3,000. Dec. 28 [Wallace G. Clark to Ernst J. Lebmann] 17,000

Premises 3158 Groveland-av., 25x104. Jan. 2 [Samuel Beers to Harder H. Reed] 3,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

David Thomas, 3-story frame flats, 916 N. Kimball-av $2,000

F. Stewart, 2-story brick apartment building 11916-18 Butler-st 32,000

John Moran, 1-story frame store and dwelling, 8509 Green Bay-av 1,300

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED BY the Secretary of State in Springfield yesterday, as follows:

The Sanitary Laundry company, Chicago; capital, $2,000,000; laundry, dyeing, repairing, and manufacturing toilet articles; incorporators, Edward D. Ellis, Samuel Insull, and Peter J. Tamble.

The Dexter Restaurant and Cafeteria company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; restaurant; incorporators, William H. Delenback, Frank B. Murray, and E. L. Rinehart.

The Transcontinental Fruit and Shipping company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; transportation and preservation of perishable goods; incorporators, Joseph H. Bowley, Loring Warner, and Curtis Mackey.

The American Federation of Teachers and Students, Chicago; not for profit; to assist teachers and students to attend Paris exposition; incorporators, Charles R. Moore, S. Newell Wisner, and Henry J. La Mare.

Societa Liguria Di Mutuo Soccorso, Chicago; not for profit; benevolence; incorporators, Charles Giuncchio, Stefano Dondero, and Anthony Lagorio.

The Clarbourne Coal Dust Burner company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; name to be the Imperial Coaner Mining company, and its object to do a general mining and milling business.

One foreign corporation was licensed, as follows: The Foster Manufacturing company, Council Bluffs, Ia.; capital, $10,000; capital in Illinois, $2,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Accountants.

FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert, 84 LaSalle. Tel. M. 2027.
O. L. Marchand & Co., 516, 112 S. Clark. Tel. M. 1995.

Acetylene Gas (Acetogen).

F. CORTEZ WILSON & CO., 227 Lake-s.

Assayers and Refiners.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1234 Rookery. M. 4818.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

Birds and Taxidermy.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Broomcorn and Mfr.'s Supplies.

GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.

LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals
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BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES; the best in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces very low; steel and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

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ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance. Visit U. S. Now Loan Office, 110 Monroe, next Columbia Theater. This week diamonds 50c $.

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BORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 106 Adams.
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$10 REWARD FOR RETURN TO 147 LINCOLN Park-blvd. of black cocker spaniel; answers to name of Button.

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PERSONAL—WE WILL BE UNDER OBLIGAtions to acquaintances or others who saw accident at 43d-st. station, Ill. Central R. R. Tuesday afternoon, Room 9, 423 47th-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av. Address HENRY C. MUNCH.

DRAMATIC ART, ORATORY, ELOCUTION; prominent actress. Suite 610 Schiller Bldg., 6th floor.

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MANDOLIN, GUITAR; PRIVATE INSTRUCtion; 15 lessons $6. 306 Great Northern Building.

TELEGRAPHY—PRIVATE; BEST CITY REFS.; TRIAL free. MRS. M. J. GLASS, 26 E. 18th-st.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED AT FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. 100 STATE-ST. STORE OPEN SATURDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

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CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, and precious metals; reasonable parties only.

DIAMOND AND OPAL PENDANT, WORTH $625; bargain; must sell. V 740, Tribune office.

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STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS' ALBUMS. SUPplies; price list free. F. WOLSIEFFER, 78 State.

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TO EXCHANGE — FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT tailoring for sale. Address V 754, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — I AM 28 YEARS OLD, have had 8 years' experience in bookkeeping, using the voucher and safeguard systems, and am thoroughly competent to handle same; can furnish bond. An interview is earnestly requested. Address V 666, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24, as cashier, bookkeeper, or general office man; 4 years in present position as asst. bank cashier; A1 references, bond, etc., furnished. Address V 568, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, experienced in office; also wholesale house; wishes position as assistant bookkeeper, office man, or clerical position; small wages to commence. Address V 721, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER OR office manager with manufacturing concern; thoroughly competent and experienced, accustomed to handling men and correspondence; highest references and bond. Address V 732, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, and credit man; reasonable salary, corresponding with ability; best of references. Address V 811, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ESTIMATOR AND bookkeeper to a street improvement company or mason contractor; 28 years' experience. Address V 950, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—D. E. BOOKKEEPER, credit man, collector, and salesman; 17 years' experience; first-class references; can give bond. Address V 950, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21; three years' experience in office work; fair penman; operates typewriter; moderate salary; references. Address K 968, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO POST, BALANCE, and make statements of condition evenings and Sunday by experienced bookkeeper and financial manager. Address T 631, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man, with experience, as order clerk, stock-keeper, and gents' furnishings salesman; best of references. Address V 778, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21, as assistant bookkeeper or assistant cashier; 3 years' experience; A1 reference and bond. Address V 744, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED shipping and bill clerk. V 750, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TRAVELING salesman by old experienced traveling man; a specialty preferred. Address Room E, Tremont Hotel.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY experienced engineer with State license to run a stationary or traction engine, or if no such place is open to act as fireman; sober and reliable; best of city reference. ALBERT CARLSON, 84 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FOREMAN IN iron bedstead foundry; understands cupola, and is machinist; mill wright preferred; give A. No. 1 city references. Address E S 841, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH MERCHANT tailors by a cutter; would bring some trade. Address V 812, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OUT OF CITY, BY ENgineer, electrician; 15 years' experience; first-class city reference. Address V 662, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS CARpenter; all-around factory carpenter of any kind. Address V 770, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 21, TWO years' experience in machine shop; will work at anything. Address V 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 PAPERHANGER, painter, decorator wants work for board or cash. Address V 773, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MACHINIST, LATHE, vise, anywhere. Address V 468, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PRINTER WANTS work 3 days a week. Address V 756, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED — JOB AS HOUSEMAN or dishwasher, by Danish man, 35; small wages. Address V 661, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED automobile driver in city; best of reference direct. A. CARLSON, 32 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, SINgle; first-class city refs. V 766, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address V 616, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—APPOINTED TO REVENUE SERVICE IN 1897 AS SECRETARY TO GAGE; HAVE RESIGNED TO BE WITH FAMILY IN CHICAGO; AM FAMILIAR WITH JURISDICTION, DUTIES, AND CORRESPONDENCE; WOULD LOOK AFTER CREDITS OR COLLECTIONS; WHAT OPENING HAS AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS HOUSE FOR AN ALL-ROUND GOOD MAN. V 557, TRIBUNE.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED POULtry breeder will take charge of an egg farm or establish a poultry farm near the city on a share of net profits. Good reasons for wishing to make an investment of $1,500 or upward; references exchanged. CHIX. Address V 607, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED single man as gardener and general stock tending; handy man with tools; will guarantee employer the best of satisfaction; sober and strictly reliable; best of city references. Address FRED MOSLEY, American House, cor. Kinzie and Wells.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE and steady young Swedish man, with the best of city references, primarily for general work, city or suburbs, or as assistant janitor in flat building. Address FRANK JOHNSON, 129-111 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED — PARTY AT PRESENT employed with large carriage mfg. co. in the East desires position as superintendent in Chicago; is thoroughly competent and conversant with every detail. Address K 968, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL-EDUCATed young man, 23 years of age; prefer position with mercantile house, with chances of advancement. Permanent address V 764, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, DANish, wishes position in American family for learning the American language; will go for small wages. ELIAS ANDERSEN, 3 mont-av., Cicero.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR caretaker; must pay living wages; worked for one corporation twelve years. Address V 748, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR, HUSEman, fireman, or steam, hot water, and dry heat furnaces. Address B S 449, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, GRADUate high and manual training; ad. illustrating and writing; can furnish best of references and bond. Address V 771, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 years of age, desiring to learn a good trade. Address V 753, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RETAIL DRY goods man; experienced in all branches of the business; 7 years' experience. V 768, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PROVE ABILITY young man will work awhile free if board is given; references. Address V 808, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BARTENDER; RELIable, experienced man. V 734, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—CASHIER OR OFFICE assistant, by young woman of business sense and experience; capable of filling responsible position; neat, quick, accurate; age 25. Best city references. Address V 672, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady in delicatessen, bakery, or as cashier; references. MISS GRAY, 796 E. 47th-st., 3d.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE German girl, light housework, second, or upstairs work and sewing, or sewing by day. South Side preferred. Address V 731, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; neat, recommended German girl; can bake, wash, wait table. Call 347 E. North-av., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY, EXperienced, light housework in small family. Address K. H., 57 S. Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEWORK, BY trustworthy girl in flat; wages $4. Address V 774, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG GIRL AS chambermaid; very fond of children; respectful and willing; just from the East. 4030 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, ADdress E S 855, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, general housework in flat. 3044 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in American family. 3559 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED — GOOD COOK, MRS. WILLIAMS, 324 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — IN FLAT; AMERICAN family; best references. 289 43d-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER for party gentlemen or bachelor, by refined Christian widow, with boy of 7; good cook, neat, economical; can take full charge; best references. Want home more than wages. Address V 678, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR companion by lady in Indianapolis; educated and refined and capable of managing well appointed home. Address MRS. ADELE KING, General Del., Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored woman as housekeeper or maid; is willing to travel; is good needlewoman. Call or address S. L., 247 E. 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER, REliable, with gentleman; small wages; references. Inquire two days for C., 57 Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED widow as housekeeper or care of invalids. 321 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY MIDDLE-AGED woman; housekeeping, small family, or nursing. MRS. WILSON, 452 West Superior-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WANTS sewing in family; reasonable. Ref. Address V 674, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADIES' DRESSES and shirtwaists, children's clothes neatly made. 263 Oakley-st. 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED — FAMILY SEWING; latest styles; ladies' and children's dressmaker; refs. given; $1.25 per day. 5322 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SEAMstress, in families. 223 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE LADY, SEWing for room and board. V 772, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MIDDLE AGED LADY desires sewing; $1 per day. B S 435, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—APPRENTICE, TO learn first-class dressmaking. 1522 Lexington-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT, experienced North-German nurse, speaks English and French fluently; takes entire charge of small children; fond of sewing; willing to travel. Address 260 Iowa-av., Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—HEALTHY YOUNG English mother with superabundance of nourishment will take in child; references exchanged. KONER, 79 W. Madison.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT GERman nurse, seamstress, 3 years' refs.; cooks, laundresses, housework girls; recommended help supplied city, country. MRS. WILLIS, 2121 Michigan-av. Tel. South 1054.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HELP furnished free for domestic work. MRS. CRUMMEY, 2200 Michigan-av. Tel. Main 2006.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT DOmestics of all classes. 289 43d-st. GEIST. Tel. Drexel 5701.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER or private secretary by refined, educated young lady; rapid, accurate, experienced; perfect speller. Address V 569, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER with machine; two years' experience; willing to start on low wages. Address GERTRUDE E. SIXBY, Bluffton, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPher and correspondent; Remington; expert in composition; also experienced in shorthand and graphophone. Address M., 31 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher, good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address V 617, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERT, COMpetent stenographer and Remington typewriter; good salary; no agencies. 726, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; operates Remington, Densmore, Smith, or Williams. Address V 663, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, young lady, neat, experienced, rapid, and accurate; salary $6 to commence. V 763, Tribune.

SIT

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; house with all modern improvements; good wages. Call immediately. 3115 Harvard-av., Englewood.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must understand cooking; small family; good wages. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m., 2d flat, 949 44th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork, Highland Park; $5; keep man; family two; references. Call 610 N. Y. Life, Thursday, 3 o'clock.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family. 4852 Washington-av.; 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework in private family; pleasant home and good wages to the right one. 5846 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; experienced; small family; good wages. 4366 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook; no washing. References required. 4506 Ellis-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages, $4. Call today. Flat 8, 742 Fullerton-av.

HOUSEWORK—EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR general housework in private family. 8 Grove-st., Park Ridge.

HOUSEWORK—CLEAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; good references. CLARK, 6407 Ingleside-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—WOMAN OR GIRL FOR HOUSEwork; good wages. 32 Upton-st., bet. Milwaukee and Western-avs.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook; $4 per week. 6833 Lagrange-av., Woodlawn.

YOUNG GIRL—FOR SECOND WORK IN SMALL family; good wages. Apply at once. 3807 Forest-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES FOR DRESS CUTTING, MAKing, and ladies' tailoring; small wages paid while learning. Room 32, 40 Dearborn-st.

DRESSMAKER'S APPRENTICE—EXCELLENT place for good girl. 1465 Michigan-av.

EXPERIENCED WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS. 1465 Michigan-av.

GIRLS—ON MACHINE GIRLS—ON COATS; GOOD pay. 2d floor, Ashland-av., 2d floor.

GIRLS—BY HAND ON SHOP COATS, ALSO TO learn. 444 West 14th-st.

HAND BUTTON HOLE MAKERS ON COATS. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 178 S. Halsted-st.

MACHINE GIRLS AND BASTERS—EXPERIenced on coats; $20 N. Robey-st., top floor. R. THEODORE TROUT.

MACHINE GIRLS—ON COATS AND VESTS; steam power. ECKER & SON, 674 N. Robey-st.

OPERATORS — 254 MONROE-ST. — EXPERIenced on ladies' summer waists; steady work; good pay. NEELANDS.

OPERATORS, BASTERS, FINISHERS, AND boys on coats and pants. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 178 S. Halsted-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—10—AND EMBROIDERERS; work taken home. 197 E. 61st-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—WITH HIGH AND LONG reach for heavy machine work; free sample, see-ond floor. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

Nurses.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED, FOR 2-YEAR BABY; good references; references. MRS. BIDEN, 376 Dearborn-av.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR OUR natural undergarments; corsets; the finest line ever shown; write for particulars. Imperial Corset Co., Columbus, O.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON $10
Typewriter, from dictation, Rem. 10
Bookkeeper, Remington 12
Shipping clerk, Remington 9
Billclerk, West Side 9
Other openings at advance fees.
KENOS MERCANTILE AGENCY,
220 Dearborn-st. Room 2, La Salle-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND manicuring by day or at college; special advantages this season; 4 weeks' term completes; free work from 1 to 4 for demonstrating to students. Call and have your hair dressed; lectures under skilled instructors; every branch of the business taught; positions assisted. Moler College, 435 Wabash-av.

COOKS; $5 FOR COUNTRY HOTELS, $40, $35, $30; waiter, $20; private family, second girl, $4; private boarding house, $20. N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

Stenographers.

FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter in court reporter's office; no beginners; give experience and salary expected. DAILY, box 12 668 Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OPERATOR, by large wholesale house; must be rapid, accurate, and intelligent; permanent position. Address V 118, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY; SMITH Premier machine. Address V 728, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—TO WORK CHEAP FOR county; reply by letter. 2834 Vernon-av.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; EXPERT in Remington; moderate salary. HAMILTON, 99 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

CHAMBERMAIDS—WITH NOISELESS FOOTwear to make 20c butter move; free sample, second floor. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARERS — FOR MILLIwork; German preferred; steady work. 266 E. West-av.

GIRLS—TO FOLD CIRCULARS. REGAN PTG. House, 87 Plymouth-pl.

HOUSEKEEPERS—SWELL, WITH SWOLLEN feet to make 10c butter move; free sample, second floor. HORSERADISH JACK, 68 E. Randolph-st.

LADIES—6 YOUNG LADIES, PROFESSIONAL dancing; city work; 2 for dramatic co.; chance for beginners. 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

LADIES—TO TAKE HOME PIECE WORK; steady employment. 90 Wabash-av., Room 58.

LADIES—AT ONCE; TO DO FINE WORK AT home; $12 per week. 1437 Michigan-av. E.

LADY—AGE 20 TO 30, TO POSE IN ILLUSIONS with old-established, prosperous, traveling theatrical company; must be perfect, round, well developed figure; splendid action, easy duties, and steady employment, with liberal salary and all expenses, for one who can fill the requirements. Address, with full description, V 719, Tribune.

LADY—AN ENERGETIC WELL EDUCATED, prepossessing lady, who desires to become permanently connected in an active capacity with an old established business, showing handsome yearly profits; now in the county of a thousand; business man. Address with full particulars C S 534, Tribune office.

LADY—ENERGETIC, PREPOSSESSING IN APpearance, of conversational ability, having full assurance and tact, to represent an Eastern corporation; great chance for right one. Address, with full particulars, C S 535, Tribune office.

LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL TICKETS for lecture course on good commission. Address V 736, Tribune office.

LADY—OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND TACT; flattering proposition to the right one. Address V 816, Tribune office.

LADY—FOR LIGHT POSITION; ONE THAT has had some experience in nursing preferred. Address V 806, Tribune office.

LADY—TO TRAVEL; $1,000 YEARLY AND EXpenses; rapid promotion. T 168, Tribune office.

MANGLE GIRL—EXPERIENCED. CENTRAL Park Laundry Co., 105 S. Jefferson-st., 3d floor.

MARKER AND SORTER—OPERATOR "FINishing machine; home laundry. 1278 E. Roseville-av., Park Ridge.

MEN AND WOMEN—TO WORK FOR US AT home; $2 per day can be realized; no capital required; genuine. Imperial Supply Co., I. O. O. F. bldg., Philadelphia.

MILLINERY PREPARERS AND APPRENtices; good. 666 Milwaukee-av.

PIANIST — AN ALL AROUND LADY PIANist; one that can sing preferred; to leave the city; steady position and good salary. Address E 38, Tribune office.

SALESLADIES—2 BRIGHT SALESLADIES TO travel; permanent, salaried positions; also one in city. Apply HOLLADAY & CO. 188 Monroe-st.

SALESLADIES—2 BRIGHT YOUNG SALESLADIES to travel in party. Call 10 to 2, Room 720, 94 E. Van Buren-st.

SALESWOMAN — EXPERIENCED, FOR OPtical goods. Apply to Supt., The Fair.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTERS—EVERYWHERE; $3 a thousand; return envelope for reply. Great Western Inn. Co. Odd-Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE, SOUTHERN EXPOSUre; steam, phone, modern; cuisine the best; select; walking distance. Refs. V 746, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—YOUNG COUPLE WANT steam heated room (one large or two small), with running hot and cold water, convenient to Loop; will take meals in private family (no boarding-house); no objection to nice flat; state number in family, price, and other particulars. Permanent engagement desired; references. Address V 816, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM, NORMAL PARK; YOUNG lady employed. Address V 675, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WIDOW WITH ELEGANT MODern home, S. S., near L. or 2d and 31st-st., will rent to quiet, desirable people above and other nice rooms. Address V 679, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, MAN and wife or gentlemen; steam heat, bath; no other roomers; Prairie-av., near 30th. Address V 803, Tribune office.

TO RENT—49 E. 24TH-ST., NEWLY FURNISHed front parlors, modern, private home; gentlemen; porcelain bath; block Cottage Grove. Palmer.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, all in first-class housekeeping rooms; modern conveniences. 18 S. 22d-st.

TO RENT—TWO LIGHT FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, modern conveniences, for two adults. 2801 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — 2000 INDIANA-AV., FLAT 9—Large front room; steam heat; elevator.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 3130 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM; BOARD OPTIONAL. References. 2009 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, ALL modern improvements. 4706 Prairie-av., flat 1.

TO RENT—338 36TH-ST., FLAT 6, LARGE, light room; one blk. east L. road.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, modern; private family. 3751 Indiana-av., flat 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board; hot water. 2026 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY DAY OR week; heat and bath. 422 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; coal heat. 3131 Dearborn-st., 3d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, COMplete; light and clean; everything first-class; near Jackson-blvd., west of California-av. 85 Whipple-st. Call evening.

TO RENT—630 W. MONROE, COMFORTABLE furnished room; reasonable to desirable tenants.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED HEATED rooms. 557 Jackson-blvd., near Ashland.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen; near Lincoln Park-blvd.; walking distance; all modern conveniences. Address V 767, Tribune office.

TO RENT—365 LA SALLE-AV., 2D FLAT; large front room; well furnished; steam heat; private.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR FRONT ALCOVES ROOM, bay window, furnished or unfurnished; southern exposure; modern house. 104 St. Clair-av.

TO RENT—PRETTIEST ROOMS ON NORTH Side. 58 Maple-st., Apartment C.

TO RENT—FURN. OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS; private family; heated. 27 Lincoln-pl.

TO RENT—404 DEARBORN-AV. SINGLE front room, nicely furnished, $2; near Division-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOM RENTING A SPECIALTY—DO YOU WANT To have the desired location, A ROOM? DO YOU WANT sirable part city; time and car DOORS? before inquiry. We can assist you. ARE YOU A LANDLORD? DO YOU WANT ROOMERS? THE BETAH CO., 520 WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED MARRIED couple desire room in desirable neighborhood, South Side, convenient to car lines. Address, stating terms, V 815, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN WANTS a room in private family located near 53d-st. or 57th-st. I. C. station. Address V 676, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG COUPLE, 3 furnished housekeeping rooms; steam heat; state price. Address V 805, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED heated rooms, housekeeping; North Side; reasonable. 806 Rush.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM; STEAM heat; walking distance; 47 mo. V 716, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2047 AND 2049 INDIANAav., 9 and 12 rooms, stone fronts, fine condition; bern if desired; cheap. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6202 KIMBARK-AV., 2-STORY MODern brick, attic and basement, 12 rooms; $30 to May 1. BAIRD & WARNER, 96 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6631 AND 12 CALUMET-AV., MODern; $35. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, COMplete; light and clean; everything first-class; near Jackson-blvd., west of California-av. 85 Whipple-st. Call evening.

North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES WITH EVERY convenience; rent moderate; Belden and Fullerton-av., near North Halsted. Inquire of agent on property or OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 94 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 6 OR 8 ROOM residence, furnished or unfurnished. Warren-av. or Washington-blvd. Address G W 416, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED, GAS ranges, hot watered flat, ground floor, $20; with or without furniture. 1636 Oakley-av., cor. Clark, Flat A. Oconaka Flats.

TO RENT—$300 CALUMET-AV., 5-ROOM FLAT. New, steam heated, hardwood floors. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM flat, steam heat, 1830 Michigan-av., flat 10, first floor.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., ONE 3-ROOM flat, plenty of steam heat and hot water; location convenient. Apply at elevator, 30 225-pl.

TO RENT—SMALL FLATS; STEAM, RANGES, etc., $15, $17. 3331 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, COMPLETE for housekeeping, 96 E. 36th-st., 2d brick.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAMheated flats. 61, 67 E. 39TH-ST., near the lake.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, 1600 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY HARRY P. WILLIAMS, 620, 97 Clark-st., 16 46th-st., near Kenwood station and 47th-st. electric cars, 7-room flat; hardwood floors, modern plumbing; $20 a month; open for inspection.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$24 3RD-ST., MR. GRAND-BLVD.—6-r. steam-heated flat; hot and gas range; $15. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM, APARTMENT E, AT 42 Woodland Park; private park at 34th-st. and the lake.

TO RENT—5010 37TH-AV., FLAT, $7. G. LASHER, 193 S. Water-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—1326 VAN BUREN-ST., SECOND floor, flat, $8. LASHER, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—723 FULTON-ST., A GOOD FLAT; cheap. LASHER, 193 S. Water-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS with all latest conveniences, steam heat, hot water, free electric light, polished floors, etc.; near south end Lincoln Park; $35 and $37.50; others $27.50. Apply office, 681 Wells-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEARLY NEW BRICK, FURnished, 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience; $22. 2370 N. Robey-st., Ravenswood. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEST 4 AND 5 ROOM FLAT ON THE North Side; 740 N. Clark-av.; new and first-class. Now ready and open. J. S. WOOLACOTT, 95 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FAMILY OF 3 WANT to rent 6 complete furnished flat for three or four months; must be well located; South Side; best references. Address V 717, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS; 200 PROMPTpaying colored tenants waiting. C. H. SHOTWELL, 3317 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 TO 5 ROOM FLAT; family of 2; permanent. V 817, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—One of the best paying saloons in the down-town district; 3 years' lease; fixtures, floors, and decorations cost $10,000; will sell cheap for cash or will trade for good unincumbered real estate. KEEBLER & COMPANY, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES ON THE S. W. COR. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. the finest location for drug store, grocery and market, or any first-class business; tributary to a large population; special inducements to reliable tenants. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES, GOOD LOCATION, $12 and $15 mo. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST OFfices at the corner of Wentworth-av. and 25th-place. Inquire premises.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH STENOG. SERVICE, 'phone, desk, Dun's, vault; $15. 520 Ashland Bk.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2001-2005 ARCHER-AV., CORNER of Armour, for saloon or drug store, with 26 front rooms above; desirable for transit house; will put range and five boilers in basement for right party. Inquire of owner, 1938 Archer-av.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURing, 100x150 on corner and railroad switch; 2 miles from Courthouse; will improve to suit; lease 10 to 20 years; terms low. Address V 747, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BUILDING 148 AND 150 E. KINZIE-st., 53x165; 5 stories and basement; railroad switch in rear; elevator, etc.; rent, $1,200. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 123 La Salle-st., Room 60.

TO RENT—ALL KINDS CENTRAL BUS. PROP. BLDGS., Mich., Wab., Lake, Water, Market, STORES, Wells to Market. Room to let. A. J. MONTAGUE, 823 Reaper, 105 Washington.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power, if wanted. COOK & CHICK, 253 and 255 Kinzie-st., near State.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, offices, lofts, etc. Call or write down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all part of the city. Send for list. HILLARD, MARTIN & MARTIN, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANFG. SPACE, STORES, HOUSES, flats; cheap. LASHER, 193 S. Water-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEST LIGHT, UNFURnished office $20 will secure. STARR, 185 Dearborn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT, NEW STORE AND basement in prosperous town; Lisbon, Illinois; complete, with handsome new fixtures, for dry goods, clothing, shoes, etc.; electric light, steam heat, water; also, 2-story and basement brick dwelling; 10 rooms; all modern; same size; location between two banks and adjoining principal industries; $50 a month, including heating; great opportunity for enterprising merchant. Write at once to F. E. HANSON, Litchfield, Minn.

MANUFACTURE SOAP AT HOME; THERE IS a fortune in it. You know what wool soap is today. George Schoof, the originator, starting all it did very way. Make a fortune. Get his book of formulas to make different soaps and perfumes; how to start, etc. Send $1.00, express money order or P. O. order. Hustler; good business; be a factor in the world. Address GEO. W. SCHOOFF, 576-582 La Salle, Chicago; Dept. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS SEEKING CAPITAL and location to make two-story brick building following offer: Will provide location and $10,000 to every $20,000 cash capital invested as inducement to locate.
Corporation Trust and Investment Co.,
Suite 27, Metropolitan Block,
Cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

CAPITAL AND LADY WANTED IN 1ST-CLASS, profitable, old established business; business now owned and controlled by successful, conservative business-man, who desires bright, intelligent, prepossessing partner. For full particulars address E N 554, Tribune office.

$37.50 OUR WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR THE past three years on an investment of $25; has never been equaled. We gladly give all details. Information. GRANNAN & CO., 236 E. 4th-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE and retail meat market, doing a cash business of $250 per day; fine fixtures, floors, and decorations cost $10,000; will sell cheap for cash or will trade for good unincumbered real estate. KEEBLER & COMPANY, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORES ON THE S. W. COR. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st. the finest location for drug store, grocery and market, or any first-class business; tributary to a large population; special inducements to reliable tenants. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6% ON CITY OR suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORNTNEY, 1641 Caxton Building, Corner of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on houses, flats, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention. JOHN E. COLMON & CO., 90 Washington-st. [main floor].

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. ON MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property from 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount of security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate, lowest rates; no attorney's fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$14,000, 5 YEARS, ON LAND worth $24,000, improvements $20,000; total value $44,000; 4% party making note; give lowest rate. Address V 750, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $700 to $1,700; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. trustee; send for list. SAM. BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT—
Also $1,000 to $5,000 on good vacant or suburban. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY OR SUBURBAN real property on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. DUTTON & CALLAN, 184 LA SALLE-ST.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & TONDORF, bankers, 78 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4, 4½, AND 5 PER CENT on Chicago improved. W. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

FUND OF $100,000 IN SUMS OF $5,000 TO $30,000; also $2,000 to $5,000 to loan on good security. PATTERSON, 572 43d-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property in any amount. E. N. HEART & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 93 Washington-st.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO. 100 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS MADE TO GOOD parties. 97 Clark-st., Room 507.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY, $20,000 TO $40,000, manufacturing; unquestionable merit; protected by foreign and domestic patents. Address B E 536, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WEST SIDE SALARIED EMPLOYES CAN OBtain loans WITHOUT GOING DOWN-TOWN. Room 22 Haymarket Theater Bldg.

JEKYL ISLAND CLUB—ONE SHARE IN THIS well-known club for sale; price $1,300. Address HOPKINS SMITH, Union Club, New York.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL PAPER; TO PLACE in East; strictly confidential. V 724, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, 1,600 feet first-class manufacturing property, on Taylor, Campbell, Harvard, Fillmore, and railroads; switches now in. FREE SWITCHING to ALL RAILROADS; local freight depots of Santa Fe, Pan-Handle, C. & N. W., C. B. & Q. and C., R. I. & P. Ry. & C., all within 5 blocks; divide to suit; lend money to build; also other R. R. and dock property. Phone Main 1400.
JAS. W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY, ON THE finest streets and boulevards, including north shore, all prices, call on EUGENE A. BOUDREAU, 504 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY— To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 36.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN honest bargain in a South Side corner, look this up: 88x160 feet, n. e. cor. 57th and Prairie-av. Owner needs money and will sacrifice at a loss of $50 per foot for quick sale; no trade, but small cash and assume bal. at 5 per cent. Address the owner, Address V 311, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE— HYDE PARK. JACKSON-AV., COR. 56TH, 141 FEET.
Cheap for cash, or exchange equity for clear vacant or improved brick or frame.
LOWER INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BUILDING, HALSTED-st., near 63d—42.5x90; big bargain; make offer. C. UMBSTAED, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE [SOUTH SIDE]—2 LOTS, STATEst., near 29th-st.; cheap; cash. V 750, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CHEAP, 3144 Indiana-av., 12 rooms; $4,500.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—S. E. cor. California-av. and Harvard-st.; lot 125x180. 3 3-story brick buildings well rented and price nearly 50 per cent less than cost. For further particulars address H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50-FT. CORNER, S. W. CORNER Fulton and Paulina-sts.; brick improved; store and flats, always rented; actual income, $1,300 per year; price $8,500; easy terms if desired. Inquire of R. L. LYONS, Room 54, 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COR. FULTON, near Desplaines-st., 110x250x50 ft., having 3 fronts; want cheaper property. SANGOWSKY, 534 Orden-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—50 FT. ON MOHAWK-st.; 23 improved and 26 vacant; cheap for cash. Call at 610-612 Reaper Blk. for full information.

FOR SALE—CENTER-ST., BLOCK FROM "L" station, brick flat; only $18,750; can be changed into store. Address P D 548, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PROVIDING A SUFFICIENT NUMber of purchasers apply before Jan. 15, we will take a 50-acre tract of fine hilly timbered suburban land and sell it in 5 and 10 acre pieces at $200 per acre; one-half cash; suburban trains; fare 13c; this is a great bargain, but the party needs ready money and it sold at once. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 feet; wooded hills, ravines; fine spring water; graded streets; 1 to 10 acre lots; $300 per acre; fare 12c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—$600. Belmont-av. acres; some cash, bal. 10 years. Washington Park cor.; little cash, bal. 20 years. N. THOMPSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

Big bargain on Calumet River.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—MY PRETTY FARM home, 16 acres good land, fine lawn, fruit, shade, ornamental trees, grape arbors, roses, tip-top conditions; town; $1,200 cash. Address SOUTH, Box 10, Spring Park, Florida.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, paying 8 per cent income. Address F C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR CHOICE northern Ill. farms; describe. E J 52, Tribune.

WANTED—A 3-FLAT AND 6-FLAT BUILDING; bargain. Address V 760, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—STORE AND APARTMENT building, best business street on South Side; incumbered for less than 20 per cent of value; want clear vacant or farm and some cash. HABERER & DEERING, 95 Washington-st. [F. H. R.]

I HAVE 50 SUBURBAN LOTS CLEAR OF INcumbrance to exchange for modern houses or flats; will assume. Owners call or write full particulars. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR N. S. VACANT, $30,000, for first-class flat bldg., and assume; can add more vacant. Address V 804, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at lowest rates, without commission, attorneys fees, or charge for papers.

Special fund with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.

ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest current rates of interest; no commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc. Borrower pays for recording fees, for stamp revenue stamp tax, for bringing down abstract, and for examining title. HENRY W. ELLSWORTH, GEN. 88 La Salle-st., main floor, opp. City Hall.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 96 Dearborn-st., main floor.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6% ON CITY OR suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORNTNEY, 1641 Caxton Building, Corner of Commerce Bldg.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.

$12,000 BUYS BEST BAKERY, ICE-CREAM, and catering business on North Side; liberal terms; will take improved real estate. Address V 572, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED MILLINERY AND dressmaking business; good down-town location. Address T 803, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—18-ft. HIGH-CLASS BOARDING-house; income $100 per month. 58 Maple. Cash required, $900; no agents. F D 544, Tribune.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 126 Market-st.

CASH FOR HALF INTEREST IN SMALL PAYing restaurant, lunch counter, on South Side. Address V 742, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD PAYING FLORIST business, with garden and glass frames, in best location. Address V 720, Tribune office.

$2,500—SPLENDID CHANCE—MERCHANDISE business clearing over $5,000 yearly; want active man, half interest. Address V 803, Tribune office.

PARTNER WITH $350: HALF INTEREST IN established business; guarantee $100 month. Address T 527, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WITH $250, TO JOIN COMPOSER in publishing popular songs; good opportunity. Address V 813, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WEEKLY SOCIETY JOURNAL, good will lists, contracts; well established, paying. 803 80th-st., Chicago.

$1,500 CASH TAKES $4,000 EQUITY SALOON and flat, W. Side. Address V 810, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE; BEST CORNER, Cottage Grove-av. Address E N 866, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ART STORE; LARGE BUSINESS; investigate thoroughly. Address V 735, Tribune.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, full of roomers; gas heat. 304 Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—PAWNBROKER'S BUSINESS, complete stock and pledges. JERSKY, 258 Clark.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY, with candy kitchen attached. 145 East 53d-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

RUGS—1,500 PRO-RRUSSELS RUGS, 9X9. IN all colors, red, blue, green, and terra cotta; these rugs were used at cycle show for one week and are slightly soiled; will close out cases at $4.25 each. G. W. PHALIN, 69 E. 31st-st.

MAJESTIC MALLEABLE IRON AND STEEL range, best in the world; oil and coal heaters and stoves; complete line. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 80 State-st., 71 and 73 Randolph-st.

A LOT OF SECOND-HAND STOVES OF ALL makes to be closed out cheap. GEO. W. PHALIN, 69 E. 31st-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and

TALKS OF CITY'S SLUMS.

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS SPEAKS BEFORE WOMAN'S CLUB.

She Urges Prompt Action in Attacking the Tenement House Evil — Makes Many Suggestions for Bettering the Condition of the Poor — Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley Discuss the Subject — Oppose British-Boer Wounded Fund.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers told the Chicago Woman's club yesterday of some of the findings of a summer's work in the Chicago slums. She spoke of "tenement houses" as "one of the present day problems" to a meeting of the club under the direction of the philanthropy department. She made classified suggestions for remedial work, with a basic suggestion that whatever work was to be done should be done now.

Miss Jane Addams, who is one of the Chicago committee in charge of the housing exhibit to be shown in New York, and Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, who manages an Italian tenement in Pacific avenue, also spoke. It was the common statement that Chicago had the housing problem now where it could be solved if undertaken while the city is in a formative state.

"The subject calls for immediate, vigorous action," said Mrs. Rogers, "because the city is in a formative period. The wretched frame tenements tend to be succeeded by the dreary brick structure, covering more space and shutting out more air and sunshine, as well as increasing the density of the population on a given area."

Mrs. Rogers urged that conditions be not permitted to grow so bad in Chicago that resort must be had to the wholesale demolition of houses and other buildings or until the sickness, death, and crime record grew to more startling proportions.

Tenement Types in Chicago.

"Two types of tenements exist in Chicago," she said. "The first a two-story frame house, often unpainted and dilapidated, and generally four or five feet below grade. This might be called the typical Chicago tenement. The second type is the three or four story brick building, built deep. The brick tenements for the most part are occupied by Polish and Bohemian tenants and the frame houses by the Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians.

"Chicago is a young city and not heir to one or many centuries of housing evils. It has ample space to expand; it has broad streets; it has systems of alleys and health-giving lake breezes. Its worst evils have grown up through an almost criminal indifference as to the sanitary and social conditions in the poorest wards. The tenement district death rate tells its tragic story of the results of bad housing."

Mrs. Rogers favored the Mills hotel project for Chicago.

Needs of the Housing Question.

The needs of the Chicago housing question, Mrs. Rogers said, were: More definite information; the enforcement of present building and sanitary ordinances; the creation of a larger corps of sanitary inspectors; the enactment of ordinances against at least the worst features of tenement evils; the proper paving, draining, grading, cleaning, and lighting of the tenement districts; and the making of small parks, playgrounds, and open squares.

"Tenement house dwellers themselves would arouse from their lethargy and make some attempt at cleanliness and order," she declared, "if the immediate environment of their houses was an example and inspiration."

The educational department of the club indorsed the protest of A. F. Nightingale, Superintendent of High Schools, against the compulsory teaching of temperance physiology in the public schools, made before the State Teachers' association in Springfield.

Club women are not in sympathy with the proposed mass-meeting in Central Music Hall under the direction of the Social Economics club to raise funds for Boer and British wounded. The American wounded, they say, should come first.

FILE BILL FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Mismanagement Charged Against Officers of Standard Loan and Investment Company.

Because of alleged mismanagement an accounting of the acts of the directors and officers of the Standard Loan and Investment company, under the direction of the Circuit Court, is asked in a bill filed yesterday. The defendants named are Charles W. Hoff, Edward G. Wisdom, Francis B. Wisdom, Chauncey M. Millar, George Clarke, and William V. Baker.

The bill is brought in the name of the Standard Loan and Investment company, 115 Dearborn street, and states on information and belief that the company has lost amounts aggregating $68,000. Coupled with the allegation that the company was managed for the benefit of the officers, the statement is made that the books and accounts were kept in a careless way. Loans on real estate in excess of the value of the property, alleged unauthorized salaries paid to officials, and irregular loans are included in the list of irregular transactions set forth in the bill of complaint.

Chauncey M. Millar, attorney for the company, denied the charges made in the bill.

"The statement there is a shortage of $68,000 is not true," he said. "No salaries were paid except for services actually performed. The assets of the company will pay 100 cents on the dollar if properly handled. All loans ever made to officers were on good securities, and all but two were repaid."

The stockholders decided in September, 1898, to go into liquidation.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 2nd Annual Suit Sale

is now in progress. If the opening days of this sale are an index of the business that is to follow it will be such as we have planned for months.

The Greatest Sale of Tailor-made Suits Chicago Has Ever Seen. We are sure that such attractive styles and qualities have never before been offered at our extremely low sale prices.

All Silk Lined Tailor-made Suits at $16.00, $20.00, $25.00 and up.

The early spring styles are fixed by the New York Horse Show, which was attended by our buyers and designers. These suits, which are in accordance with the most advanced ideas shown at that event, were made during the month of December, ordinarily the dullest manufacturing month in the year. For this reason we are able to start this sale with prices never before named on high-class merchandise, and which we will be unable to duplicate later in the season.

Homespun Cheviot Suits, in gray, blue and brown mixtures, all lined throughout with heavy black taffeta silk, with single-breasted tight-fitting jacket, revers and front faced with black peau de soie, skirt has the new single box plait—price $16.00

Tight-fitting Tailor Suits, of pebble cheviot, in blue or black, velvet collar, all lined with black taffeta silk, black peau de soie facing in revers, jacket finished with rows of tailor stitching—price $20.00

Double-breasted Eton Suit, tight-fitting, made of new weave of homespun cheviot, (confined to us for Chicago by the cloth manufacturers), suits made in our own factory, lined throughout with heavy black taffeta, colors black and navy—price $25.00

Eton Suits, double-breasted, tight-fitting and reefer front (exact style of illustration), trimmed with taffeta, elaborately tailor stitched, skirt with box-plaited back, with wide flaring flounce headed with deep scallop of taffeta trimming with five rows of tailor stitching, suit lined throughout with taffeta. These suits were made by the best manufacturing tailor in the world and his product is confined to us for Chicago. By having them made in December instead of February we are able to sell them at his regular wholesale price— $35.00

Clearing Prices on All Our Winter Jackets.

All odd lots and broken lines marked at greatly reduced prices. Special bargains at $7.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00

Women's Golf Capes.

Both domestic and imported—only one or two of a kind left—all marked at greatly reduced prices.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Shoes —Men's, Women's and Children's— Shoes

at prices which have made our famous Basement bargain shoe store more than ever the talk of Chicago.

The first few days' business indicates that the present Sale will excel in popularity all previous events of the kind. Every day we hear the query, *"How do you do it, and why?"*—occasioned by our remarkable shoe selling. The first question is easily answered: Ready cash and an unlimited outlet.

During the last few months we have made several purchases any one of which would stock the average shoe store for 12 months; yet we will close them all out in that many weeks.

As to *"Why?"*—that is equally simple: We prefer a small profit on 50,000 pairs of shoes to a large profit on 5,000 pairs. You divide with us the benefit derived from such aggressive merchandising.

Over half a hundred thousand pairs of shoes—many of them at less than factory cost. Basement department.

Plenty of room, plenty of salespeople and *more than plenty* of shoes. We guarantee every pair of them.

$2.20 This lot is composed of the best goods in the sale. Women's box and velour calf-skin, vici and dongola kid shoes in various styles, shapes and weights, made to sell for $3.50 and $4.00—at $2.20.

$1.95 Over twenty-five different and complete lines of Women's shoes. The styles are too numerous to admit of detailed description. Enough to say that everything is found here from the light turned dress shoes to the mannish street boots—regular prices $3.00 to $4.00—at $1.95.

$1.85 Some of our best bargains—several hundred pairs of Women's shoes sent down from the main department. Shoes that sold from $3.50 to $5.00—also hundreds of pairs of regular $3.00 shoes—at $1.85.

$2.45 We cannot speak too highly of our Men's black and tan winter shoes at these prices. With leather at its present high quotation you have an opportunity which may not be equaled in several seasons. The tan shoes are worth as much as the black shoes, but we had more of them, so we put them in at a trifle less. These shoes have been sold in our main shoe department at $3.00 and $3.50—every pair is reliable and every pair guaranteed—at $2.35 and $2.45.

$2.35

75c At these prices are Women's shoes, aggregating 10,000 pairs, tan and black, high Shoes, house Shoes and Oxfords. In value they run from $1.50 to $3.50. Regular lines and odds and ends—pickings from an enormous stock. All sizes and widths and nearly all styles; at 75c, $1.25 and $1.65.

$1.25

$1.65

$1.20 Several hundred pairs of solid, durable, spring-heel Shoes for Misses and Children, worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; tan and black; at $1.20.

$1.10 Boys' School Shoes at a price which hardly covers the cost of manufacture. Strong and reliable. Just the thing to wear in winter mud and slush: at $1.10.

Free exhibition of Kitchell's famous composite Madonna. Fourth floor.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Free exhibition of Kitchell's famous composite Madonna. Fourth floor.

Great reduction sale fine furs, fur garments, collarettes.

Unparalleled reductions—offering the best fur values ever shown in Chicago—that great January clearing-up sale when all the high-priced high-cost fur garments are priced at less than the commonplace creations.

Persian lamb storm collars—finest quality—with ten genuine black marten tails—$35.00 collars for 20.00

Astrakhan capes—27 and 30 inches long—elegant quality—made of full skins—heavy satin lining—$27.50 value— 15.00

Electric seal and near seal capes—full sweep—deep rolling collar—all lengths—well made and handsomely lined—$42.50 value— 25.00

Electric seal coats—24 and 26 in. long—choice quality—large lapels—latest style cuts—lined with best quality satin—$45.00 quality for 35.00; $40.00 quality for 30.00; $35.00 quality for 25.00

Fine quality seal coats—22 and 24 in. long—select your own skins and made to your measure—choice of finest linings—at 185.00

Persian lamb coats—24 and 26 in. long—made of the finest Leipzig dyed skins—small, medium or large curl—all at 100.00

Closing out children's furs—Radical reductions in children's fur sets to make a quick clearing.

Your choice of children's fur sets that formerly sold at $5.00 and $6.00, at 3.50

Your choice of children's fur sets that formerly sold at $3.50 and $4.50, at 2.50

Your choice of children's fur sets—that formerly sold at $3.00 and $2.00— 1.25

French made muslin underwear: exceptional values

Handsome lingerie from those famous French and Italian convents—garments made from airy Mosul and Decca muslins—creations that represent months of labor—those bewitching conceits that rarely find their way out of the continent—tomorrow we will show for the first time in Chicago a few hundred of those superb convent-made muslin undergarments—those that *are convent* made in the *fullest sense* of that *abused* term. Prices are *about half* what the same quality sells for elsewhere.

In addition to the convent-made lingerie we will show about 2,000 garments made in rural France and Italy by the peasantry. As we bought these garments from first hands we can price them to you at a saving of *fully one-half*. We ask you to compare the quality of the Mandel muslin underwear and our prices. You will then realize why nearly all Chicago prefers to do their buying here.

Gowns, drawers, skirts, corset covers, all more or less elaborately trimmed with the very newest and most exclusive designs in Italian valenciennes, medici, point de esprit point de Paris, and linen torchon laces, finest hand needlework hemstitching, feather stitching, etc.—unique and beautifully designed—finished with beading and baby ribbon.

Gowns in bishop, empire, Russian, Marie Antoinette, and Oxford styles at from $50 down to $10.50, $8.50, $7.50, $5.98, $4.98.

Drawers—Loie Fuller, umbrella, and regular styles—at from $15.00 down to $3.25, $2.95, $2.50 and $2.25.

Skirts—wide umbrella styles, exquisite conceptions—at from $75.00 down to $7.50, $5.98, $4.50, $2.25, and as low as $1.85.

Corset covers—exquisite French shapes—at from $15.00 down to $8.98, $5.98, $4.25, $3.98, and $2.95.

Annual January sale housekeeping and hotel linens: bed spreads.

Remarkable, as it may seem, the first day's selling of our great annual sale of housekeeping linens was *more* than *double* of that of *one year ago*, and a noteworthy fact in connection with the large volume of the first day's linen selling was that over *five-eighths* the day's selling occurred *after two o'clock*—after discriminating buyers had made careful comparisons of prices and qualities elsewhere they returned here to make their final selections—conclusive proof that the Mandel linen values are the best. The same low prices that drew such a large crowd on Tuesday and Wednesday will be in force today and marks the time for you to lay in your season's requirements.

Towels—25,000 dozen—all sorts and sizes—hemstitched huck, hemstitched damask, fringed damask, hemmed huck—white and colored borders; also a great variety of Turkish bath towels—

11½c for 15c towels. 24c for 35c towels.
14c for 20c towels 35c for 50c towels.
18c for 25c towels. 50c for 75c towels.

Odd pattern table cloths—Irish and Scotch damask—no napkins to match—and for this reason we make these unusually low prices—all newest patterns— 2x2 yard cloths—1.30, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50.
2x2½ yd. sizes—1.68, 1.85 2.50, 3.25. 2x3 yd. sizes—2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00.
2½x2½ yard sizes—3.50, 3.75, 4.25, 4.50.

Bed spreads—the best values ever presented in Chicago—a grand variety of exquisite patterns—new 1900 designs—great values.

98c for $1.50 hemmed and fringed crocheted bed spreads.
1.50 for $2.00 hemmed and fringed crocheted bed spreads.
1.75 for $2.50 English satin quilts, new designs
2.00 for $3 English satin quilts—new designs.
3.00 for $4.50 English satin quilts—new designs.
5.00 for $7.50 English satin quilts—extra size.

Napkins—A manufacturer's surplus stock secured at a fraction of real worth—silver bleached and bleached damask—
1.85 for $2.50 odd napkins—22 in. size.
2.25 for $3.00 odd napkins—24 in. size.
3.00 for $4.50 odd napkins—24 in. size.
1.25 for $1.60 odd napkins—20 in. size.
1.35 for $1.75 odd napkins—20 in. size.
1.65 for $2.25 odd napkins—22 in. size.

Table damask—three extraordinary values—tempting prices—new and exclusive Mandel patterns—full double damask 72 inches wide—heavy Scotch goods—chrysanthemum and branch—pansy stripe—rose trail—rose—poppy and fern—worth $1.25—90c.

Double satin damask—full 72 inches wide—in choice patterns such as scroll, chrysanthemum, water lily and a score or more of equally new and handsome designs—worth $1.40—1.00.

Fine table damask—72 inches wide—in ten of the newest and most exclusive designs—extra fine quality—regularly sold for $1.75—special sale price 1.25.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until January 11, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. for furnishing the PAPER for the PUBLIC PRINTING and BINDING for the year ending 28th of February, 1901, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Detailed schedules of the description, quantity, and quality of the paper required, accompanied by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, can be obtained by addressing F. W. Palmer, Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

The contracts will be entered into for supplying such quantities of paper as may be needed during the year, and no more.

The estimated quantities set forth in detail in the schedule comprise:

65,000 reams machine-finish printing paper, 24x38.
15,000 reams machine-finish printing paper, 38x48.
34,500 reams sized and super-calendered white or tinted printing paper, various sizes.
29,500 reams white writing paper, various sizes and weights.
4,800 reams colored writing paper, various sizes and weights.
2,000 reams cover paper, various sizes and weights.
75,000 pounds of best plate paper.
200,000 pounds of best map paper.
500,000 pounds superfine (double) coated book paper.
3,100 reams manila paper, various sizes and weights.
100,000 pounds bond paper.
20,000 pounds artificial parchment, various sizes.
4,000 pounds parchment deed.
110,000 sheets cardboard, various colors, sizes, and weights.
2,200,000 sheets bristol board, various colors, sizes, and weights.
8,100 reams first-class ledger paper, white or blue, laid or wove, various sizes and weights.
9,200 reams of second-class ledger paper, white or blue, laid or wove, various sizes and weights.
4,200 reams tissue and copying paper.
35 reams blotting paper, any required color and weight.
150 reams tar paper, 24x36.
505 reams plaid, marble, and comb paper, various sizes.
350 reams typewriter paper, various sizes and weights.
1,215 reams cap, letter, and note paper.
100 reams white French folio, 17x22.
3,000 sheets parchment, 15x21.

Proposals will be received for one thousand reams or more.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing:

F. W. PALMER, Public Printer.

Washington, D. C., December 21, 1899.

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bottled beer, the drink of drinks—how it sharpens your wits, contents your stomach, calms and comforts every tired nerve! Schoenhofen Br'g Co., Burlington and 16th-sts. Phone Canal 234.

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Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER, 185 Dearborn-st. Agents wanted.

In the January Clearance Sale we have placed a great many Couches, Parlor Pieces, and Leather Easy Chairs for libraries at prices that insure a quick disposal. Display on fifth floor.

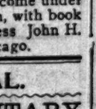
REVELL'S Cor. Wabash Av. and Adams St.

The man who pays the bill can have whatever paint he wants; foolish to have any but the best: Devoe.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed seldom equaled. $2.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 126 State-st.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS.

FALLING HAIR AND DANDRUFF.



Luxuriant hair and a clean, healthy scalp is speedily obtained by Woodbury's Special Hair and Scalp Treatment. For more than a quarter of a century Dermatologist Woodbury has been most successful in treating and curing all forms of skin and scalp diseases, and with this experience can promise the most gratifying results in all cases that come under his care. For full information, with book on the Skin and Scalp, address John H. Woodbury, 168 State St., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

School filled this past term. The Directors have decided to add quarters for TWENTY new cadets. Dr. Smythe will be at the Auditorium Annex Jan. 1st and 2d to confer with parents. Send for catalogue. Address ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

LYCEUM COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"The School That Makes Manly Boys."

Takes boys eight years old and upwards. Fits for business or university. Prospectus on application to the Warden, Rev. H. D. ROBINSON, M. A., Racine, Wis.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE BLEES MILitary Academy are now completed and will be occupied Tuesday, January 9, 1900. For circulars and information address BLEES MILITARY ACADEMY, Macon, Mo.

NEW Catalogue of the Chicago Musical Colleges mailed free upon application to DR. F. ZIEGFELD, 202 Michigan-bd., Chicago, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

KENILWORTH INN, BILTMORE, ASHEVILLE, N. C., opens Jan. 15, 1900. One of the best and most luxurious hotels in the South. COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. Situated in the mountains, surrounded by magnificent scenery, offering all attractions, with a climate superior to any in the South for its tonic effects. Golf on hotel grounds. Music and all amusements pertaining to a resort hotel. Send for booklet and particulars. C. A. KUTTRUFF, Manager. W. A. BRYAN, Assistant Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL, BERMUDA. OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY. Situated on high elevation in the center of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

TRAVELERS' INFORMATION CO. (Offices of Associated Hotels of America.) Tickets, steamers, tourists' information, booklets, etc. Tel. Harrison 808. 221 Michigan-av.

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL—HYDE PARK BOULEVARD. HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL TRANSIENT. IDEAL ALL-WINTER HOME. GEORGE A. KESS, Manager.

AN UP-TO-DATE PIANO. SUCH IS THE **VOSE**

The builders of this popular piano never rest content with what they have done. Their ambition each year is to make a better piano, if possible, than the year before. Their conscientious work shows even in the unimportant details of piano construction. Everything about a Vose Piano is well done, inside as well as out.

Sold for cash or on the small monthly payment plan.

New Pianos rented. Call or write for catalogue.

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Q.S.S. Co. FOR THE WINTER **Go To Bermuda**

Frost unknown; malaria impossible. 48 hours from New York by elegant steamships weekly. 5 days service from New York during January, February and March, 1900.

The climate is unexcelled with average temperature about 65° during the winter months. Beautiful scenery, good roads, yachting, boating, fishing, etc. The roads are generally level with easy grades, free from dust and mud, and perfect for cycling.

For illustrated pamphlets, giving rates of passage and all information, apply to A. F. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 South Clark-st., Chicago.

A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.

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